The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SUNSET.

How sweetly chimes the vesper bell
Upon the pleased and listening ear;
Its soothing strains how sweetly tell
That eve is near.

The pomp of busy day hath gone,
And, to the quiet reign of night,
Resigns his diadem and throne,
And wings his flight.

You rubiest sky, whose trembling light,
Diffused by many a sun-lit isle,
That seems some angel's blush, so bright,
Or rose's smile,

You, too bright sky, it too must fade!
(Like all the joyous things we own,)
Must mourn, in sable garments clad,
Its brightness flown!

You slumbering wave, whose crimson sheen
Reposes on its diamond breast,
Or wildly playful, sports between
Its mossy vest;

The emerald-vested willow, hung
Athwart its brow, a sylvan shade;
And many a fragrant violet flung
Adown the glade.

All, all, must soon forget to glow!
And nature, wrapt in gloom, how dear!
Breathe the soft sigh, and bid to flow
The dewy tear.

But hark! a plaintive voice cries,
'O Day! hast thou forsaken us!'
'And must we mourn thee, bright one,—say,
'Forever thus.'

Behold the ruddy cheeks of dawn
Have tinged with gold the rapt'rous sky!
And Earth, rejoicing, hails the morn,
With songs of joy!

Such, too, is Life;—awhile we play
Enamoured of each fragile flow'r,
And wrapt in Hope's bright vision stay
The short-liv'd hour:

But Death, imperious Death will come,
To wield his haughty sceptre o'er;
And man, obsequious, seeks the tomb,
And lives no more!

Till heaven's last peal wakes the song
Of triumph o'er the conquered grave;
And earth's redeemed millions throng
Yon bright concave!

SENEX.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.

SCENE—A fair young lady surveying herself in the glass attended by her maid Betty.

LADY.

Sum waists are all the fashion now,
And they have much of grace I vow,
But Betty, 'tis not tight, you see
The worst slips—I breathe too free;
A little tighter—tighter—tighter,
Ah now 'twill do, I now shall spite her;
I mean Mamma who's so religious,
She says tight lacing is prodigious;
I confess it's she is so silly
To think I'll be behind Camilla;
So, no, I guess at church to-day
That belle shall yield to Ellen Gray,
And many a heart this waist shall win,
Therefore tight lacing is no sin;
The use of corsets none can doubt,
For 'tis better than without.

LUNA.

Ah lady, how can you thus trifle,
While on your own fair hands do stiffen;
We are bound down, though you well know
The tale of life doth from us flow;
Indeed, fair maid, you play with death,
When you thus intercept our breath;
The very germ of life we give,
You strive to stop it yet would live;
How inconsistent! Can the vein
Flow on when bandage constrain?
Alas, the demon fashion slays
More than the sword in modern days;
What thousands by tight lacing fall,
Bearing disease from infancy's hall;
Why on the mortal life do we
Consumption mark'd so often see;
Why in New York dire death each day,
So much of youth and beauty slay?
Believe me, lady, 'tis no sham,
Can it by whatsoever name.

HEARI

Oh lady, when your slender waist
With cords and whalebone you have laced,
Little you thought, when full of glee,
What misery you gave to me;
Think you I can perform my duty,
And paint the cheek of youth and beauty,
With healthy glow, when I'm compress'd
To halt my compass in the breast;—
Bind up the ox, and can he go
As cheerful to his task? ah no.
I am the seat of love, but I
Feel nothing but the bitter ogle;
I cannot love, e'en if I would,
Cheak'd and surcharged was my own blood;
With fits of passion, palpitation—
My life is nought but aggravation;
And when I'm sick my neighbours all
Are sick to me sick, and with me fall;
O think, fair lady, what distress
Your art may cause, though made to please.

LADY.

Ye are dissatisfied, and why!
Because I wish to please the eye,
Poor envious fools! How would'st thou heart
A lover gain devoid of art;
If to the men are not display'd
My charms, thou'd die a poor old maid;
The eye's the umpire—say no more—
A husband soon shall grace thy store.

HEARI

Alas, fair maid, the lungs and heart
Have prov'd the error of your art;
The eye is but a flatterer
That yet will cost thee many a tear;
And were it not for others eyes,
Fashion would seldom gain a prize;
What if a man thy arts should please,
And gaining him bring on disease;
Consumption is no friend to charms,
And death would snatch thee from his arms;
You are indeed deceived—you laugh,
Old birds are never caught with chaff;
The fopling you may catch by dint,
But what's a head with nothing in't?
Whether in feature, form, or stature,
Men love to see the hand of nature.
Your sex appear, throughout all nations,
To think men pleased with art's creations;
But, let me tell you, men refined,—
Men of true majesty of mind,
Are pleased with nature's beauty ever,
With artificial beauty never;
Therefore reform,—your corsets burn,
And nature's charm's will all return;
The heart will paint your cheek above,
With healthy glow and charms of love;
Nature presides o'er every grace—
Health o'er each feature of your face;
And when you mix in Hymen's train,
Health and long life will be your gain;
No more desires to change his life
To wed with a consumptive wife.

MILFORD BARD.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

A TRUE SKETCH.

True merit is often found concealed beneath the garb of modesty. It delights not in the vain parade of the world, nor in the manœuvres of artful and designing men. Of such a spirit was Cincinnatus. Retired from the public gaze of the world, his only ambition was the happiness of those around him—the only conquest which he desired, the mastery and control of his own mind. Possessed of a manly and noble soul, enriched by knowledge, and cultivated with attention, he founded his claim of superior merit, not upon the broad basis of modern philosophy, but upon the more exalted one of a student of nature. He loved knowledge not as the means of advancing himself in the world, but for itself,—Hence he had no other object in study than the delight it conferred—no other consideration in view, than the enjoyments it bestowed.

This was a peculiar trait in his character, which he always considered as one of the most dignified and inobtrusive. It enabled him to read human nature with a penetrating eye; and whilst it preserved his independence of thought, gave no cause for rumour with her "thousand tongues" to doubt the sincerity of his motives.

But while Cincinnatus was thus a votary at the shrine of science, he became not a misanthrope, nor lost to all the social virtues. He delighted in acts of kindness and benevolence,—in deeds of forbearance and tenderness. His charity was as silent as his spirit was modest;—his love unbounded as it was exalted. But yet he had his faults. Like all other men he was not impregnable to the failings of mortality.

Whether we look abroad into the moral or intellectual world, we find some bane to the greatest talents, some demon to quench the growing spirit in its advances towards perfection. In Cincinnatus all seemed combined to fortify his mind against vice. He was far from the halls of dissipation—at a distance from scenes of voluptuousness: yet Intemperance assailed him, and with her iron hand linked him as her own. All his efforts as a creature were incompetent to stop this desolating spirit. In a few years the cultivated mind of Cincinnatus sunk under its deadening weight. His memory, once stored with the classic page of history—his heart, once pure and adorned with every christian virtue, fell a sacrifice to the power of that demon of the earth.

A.

Every man is in danger of becoming a drunkard, who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits on any of the following occasions:

1. When he is warm. 2. When he is cold.—3. When he is wet. 4. When he is dry. 5. When he is dull. 6. When he is lively. 7. When he travels. 8. When he is at home.—9. When he is in company. 10. When he is alone. 11. When he is at work. 12. When he is idle. 13. Before meals. 14. After meals.—15. When he gets up. 16. When he goes to bed. 17. On holidays. 18. On public occasions. 19. On any day—or, 20. On any occasion.

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

A lady in Bristol, (Eng.) deeply impressed with the importance of the Bible Society, determined to make personal application in its behalf to an elderly gentlemen of her acquaintance, who possessed much wealth but never contributed to objects of this nature. She was told by her friends it would be in vain, but this did not shake her resolution. She called and presented the case, exhibiting all the documents calculated to promote her object. They produced no impression. She then reasoned with him, but without effect. At length she asked him the question, "Have you a Bible sir?" "Yes," "what would induce you to part with it?" "I would not part with it upon any consideration."—"Sir," said she, "there are thousands in this land who are destitute of that which you profess to prize so highly. A trifling portion of your property would supply a fellow-creature with the book which you would not part with on any consideration." This appeal produced the desired effect. The gentleman however concealed his feelings, and simply asked, with an air of indifference, "What do you think I ought to give?" Supposing that he was balancing between a small sum and an absolute refusal, she replied, "We receive any sum, Sir, however small."—He then went to his bureau, took a bag of guineas and began very deliberately to count them upon the table—one, two, three, four, and so on. After he had proceeded some time in this way, the lady, presuming that he had forgotten the subject on which she came, and was engaged in other business, ventured to interrupt him with the remark that her time was precious, and that if he did not intend to give, she begged to be informed, that she might solicit elsewhere.—"Have patience for a few minutes," he replied, and proceeded, till he had counted seventy-three guineas. "There, madam," said he, "There is one guinea for every year that I have lived, take that for the Bible Society."

Activity, industry, and talents may advance a man to high standing in the community, but prudence and circumspection alone can preserve him in such a station. Genius, without prudence, is often a curse to its possessor:

> "For many a man, who has much wit,
> Needs twice as much to govern it."

Still, however, genius is a blessing, and talents are desirable, although their misapplication may ruin a man. No one in his senses would prefer a dull to a sharp tool for fear of cutting his finger, nor should a person of feeble intellect be preferred to another of great mental powers, because the latter by mis-directing his energies may do the most mischief

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REMINISCENCES.

A number of years since, a few young gentlemen, residing in a town in the interior of Pennsylvania, associated together for the purpose of improving themselves in useful knowledge. The members of this association were all intimately acquainted with each other, and agreed to meet alternately at their respective dwellings. The meetings were held once in two weeks, and always in the evening. On these occasions an original essay, on some interesting subject, was usually read by one of the members appointed at a previous meeting to prepare the same. Questions were then proposed for discussion; and, after the regular business had been transacted, an hour was generally allotted to desultory conversation, relating anecdotes, witticisms, &c.—"The burst of feeling and the flow of soul" was then without restraint. Each one seemed desirous to please and to be pleased. The memory of most of the members was generally furnished with something useful or curious, which, like

> "The thrice told tale that never tires,"

contributed to our entertainment, and made the time pass pleasantly away.

The number of our members was originally limited to eight. We were all nearly of the same age, and had long been in habits of intimacy with each other. Indeed, it may be said, we had grown up together, in the almost daily interchange of those little attentions which unite young people in the bonds of friendship, and contribute so much to the happy enjoyment of life.

The society continued to flourish for more than two years; when, in consequence of the death of one of its most active members, the removal of others from the town, and the more important business of life claiming the attention of the rest, it ceased to exist.

It has already been mentioned that a part of the evening's entertainment consisted in free, unreserved conversation, and in the relation of such incidents or anecdotes as were considered interesting, instructive, or amusing. Several months after the organization of our little society, a circumstance occurred which, unimportant as it certainly was in itself, soon formed, by its connection with other matters, a source of abundant entertainment. It happened that a quack, from the land of steady habits, took up his temporary residence in the town, and, as the custom is, advertised his patent medicines in the only newspaper then printed in B——, accompanied by an imposing list of cures said to have been performed by the use of his prescriptions. I never took the trouble to inquire particularly into the nature of his compounds, or of the liquids which he conveyed into the stomachs of his patients; but it is well remembered that, in his applications externally, *steam* constituted the favorite element and agent. Indeed this was so generally applied by him, and indiscriminately, too, to all cases of disease, that, no wonder, he soon became known amongst us by the appropriate title of the *steam doctor*.

One of our members had, for some time, complained of indisposition, and, without any kind of reason, fancied himself going into a consumption. Nothing in his looks, or appearance any way, indicated the presence of disease; but he still insisted that his lungs were affected. Somebody whom he acquainted with the nature of his symptoms, jocularly advised him to apply without delay to the steam doctor. This he accordingly did, and, either from the doses which were inwardly administered, or from the plentiful application of steam to "his outward man," derived so much benefit that he soon professed to be completely restored to his wonted health.—Many a good joke passed current among us about the steam doctor and his patient, and we all made ourselves right merry at the expense of them both; for, in truth, we none of us believed that any thing really ailed our good friend who got steamed. He, however, constantly maintained the contrary, and used often to remind us of the sensible benefit he had derived from the novel application.

One of our associates, who was of a remarkably facetious disposition, and possessed a happy talent of turning almost any thing into ridicule, secretly resolved to place the whole affair in a most ludicrous point of view. He accordingly set his wits to work, and produced the following rhyme, a copy of which was transmitted, under cover, through the post office at B——, to our secretary, with the request that it should be read to the society at its next meeting. As the duties of the secretaryship were at that time discharged by the writer of this, the document of course came into my hands in the way just mentioned. Numerous original essays, and papers of various kinds, in the hand writing of different members, being lodged with the secretary, it was an easy matter to identify the author.—On considering the diverting character of this production, I did not hesitate a moment in concluding to lay it before my fellow members.

The next meeting occurred soon after this, and the events which then took place are distinctly recollected. After a luminous essay had been read, and a question or two in chemistry satisfactorily settled, the hour came round to indulge in pleasantry and mirth. As we sat around the blazing fire, (for it was a cold night in November,) many a good anecdote was told, and an air of cheerfulness and happy contentment spread over every countenance. In the course of the evening, it was announced by the secretary that a document had been anonymously addressed to him, accompanied by a request to read it to the society, and that, as the matter it contained would, in his opinion, prove highly entertaining, he would proceed to do so. The expectation of the members not in the secret of the business was now on tiptoe. Even the arch rogue whom I knew to be the author of the piece put on an affected look of curiosity, the better, it may be presumed, to escape detection. Each was wondering what it could be, and who it could be from. It was then read, being as follows:

"High on a hill that's called Mount Vanity,"
Where cabbage stalks grow into cabbage trees,
Grandfa her lives a lover of the muses,
Who, this retreat for rural scenery chooses;
Oft, when at night the stars are shining high,
As if to meet the gazing wond'ring eye,
When none are near to dimble the falling tear,
Does Grandfad' weep for one he lov'd too dear!
But stop awhile, for I must not disclose,
The true, yet secret cause, why Billy goes,
Along his path, so calmly, and so slowly.
And bears a spirit that's so meek and lowly.
Ah! why goes he so slowly! Perchance 'twill seem,
To you, that Billy is in want of steam!
So Billy thought, and call'd on one who eases
All pains, and cures all manner of diseases.
A famous doctor now, once a shoemaker,
A jack of all trades, and a hickory quaker!
And then began: "my friend I hear thee cure,
All kinds of sickness that sick man endures,
And I will now go on to tell a little,—
Come! that's no difference, hop into the kettle!
The kettle! yes! I see it, and obey,
Well, quick be in it! yonder is the way!
Now Billy's fired! the flames ascend around;
Our busy doctor shuffles o'er the ground,
When lo! hark! what a mumbling, horrid sheet,
Is heard quick bubbling from the kettle spout!
Oh! oh! oh! oh! whoop! oh! whoop!
Oh! doctor! doctor! sure you're making soup!
The voice just heard, now quickly died away,
Nought broke the silence, save the hissing play
Of boiling water; composed stood our doctor,
Were, had my Fancy witnessed, 'twould have shock'd her
Into a chicken fit. But there he stood,
And view'd the scene in quite as quiet mood
As I would eat my breakfast; until he
Began to think what came of my poor Billy.
When there was running to and fro, and rattling
Of tongs and pokers, like the angry battling,
Of strong hosts. Quickly the lid is open'd,
And soon he cautiously began to grope in 't
For the dismember'd pieces of our hero,
Which lay in water rather warm than Zero!
Ah! what a sight! what once was Farlan bring,
Now ghastly lay before us, who from giving,
Way to the burst of feeling, could refrain,
Thou too art gone! ah! ne'er shalt thou again,
As oft thou hast in days of deep distress,
With thy benignant look of goodliness,
Soothe our sad hearts. Is no hope left? ah! no,
Can he not raise, who thus has laid thee low?
Can he restore the gumption to thy brains,
And by his steam, send life into thy veins?
While thus we mus'd, the doctor with his wand,
Touch'd the cold coser, and Grandfad' yawn'd!
And said, while wildness in his eyes were beaming,
My friend and doctor, does thee call this steaming,
Be what it may, I'm cur'd! I'm cur'd this day!
Then, said the doctor, let us kneel and pray!
Oh! wonder working power! Almighty steam!
The crown of all inventions, and the cream,
Oh! mighty Wooster! and oh! famous Fulton!
Oh! thine and your lives, lucky Watt and Bolton!
Henceforth to you, let glorious praises swell
My steaming's over! and my patient's well!

During the reading of the paper it was with difficulty that the members could preserve their gravity; but when it was finished, and restraint consequently removed, they were fit to shake their sides with laughter. It was very soon known to whom we were so much indebted, and the author heartily joined us in the laugh which his performance had excited. It was acknowledged to be admirably done; and the humorous writer was thanked for having contributed so much to our entertainment. No one seemed better pleased or more diverted with the production than our good natured friend who figured as a principal actor in the comical scene. The number of copies was speedily multiplied, each of our members being desirous of having one. The original I still retain in my own possession.

It affords me now a melancholy satisfaction to take a retrospect of the past; to look back and contemplate the varied fortunes which marked the career of those who were the companions of my youth, and who are so intimately associated with all the recollections of my earlier days.—Out of the eight individuals who composed our club, it is known that four have descended to the tomb, and now mingle with their kindred dust. I have already alluded to the early death of one of our most useful and active members, Frederick Foreman. The loss then sustained by our society was sensibly felt. From its first institution he had acted as its presiding officer. The dignity and impartiality which he uniformly displayed won the respect, while the kind and amiable disposition which he always manifested, gained the affection of his fellow members.

> All pomp aside, to mention be it mine,
> Friendship and Foreman is one blending line.

He was industriously engaged in qualifying himself for the practice of medicine, and, had he lived, would have been a shining ornament to the profession of his choice. Ardently devoted to the pursuit of knowledge, he overcame by perseverance those obstacles which would have damped the ardour, and stopped the progress, of less determined minds. He was well versed in the Latin tongue, and had made considerable proficiency in Greek. The classics were his delight, and with these he loved to familiarize his mind, by reading them in the language in which they were originally written. Indeed his devotion to useful and polite literature was truly great, and the intenseness with which he pursued his studies was, in all probability, the principal cause of the lingering illness which terminated his earthly existence. His constitution, delicate by nature, was not fitted to sustain such unremitted exertion; and, at length, the exhausted fabric, worn out by the slow consumings of disease, fell a victim to his own continued and untiring efforts.

> "Pale by his lamp, and in his cell retir'd,
> The martyr student faded and expir'd."

Sam Smiley was a good hearted fellow; courteous in his manners, warm in his friendships, and noted, above all, for his unwavering attachment to the fair sex. It happened that he, and another of our members, were both pleased with a pretty and intelligent girl who lived in the neighbourhood of B——, and on one occasion had almost quarrelled for the honour and the pleasure of waiting on her home.

Smiley married the sweet object of his love.—Soon after this event the happy pair removed to the state of Ohio, which was then just beginning to rise into importance. There they have since continued to reside, and are now surrounded by a numerous and hopeful progeny. I now and then receive a letter from my old friend, in which there is mostly some pleasant allusion to the scenes of our early days. He loves to enlarge on the comforts and happiness of a farmer's life, and to contrast them with what he too justly conceives to be the perplexities and anxious cares of one engaged, like myself, in mercantile concerns.

Farlan lived near the place of his nativity, and followed his occupation as a schoolmaster for several years after my removal from B——. He had such a venerable look, even in his twentieth year, that the title of *Grandfather*, by which he was universally known amongst us, was not inaptly applied. His connexion with the steam doctor brought him into ridiculous notice, and we have had many a hearty laugh together when talking on the subject.—Poor fellow! an autumnal fever carried him off, with only a few days warning. He always insisted that steam had saved his life once; but, alas! with all its potency, it failed in the last extremity. His intellectual powers were, perhaps, not of the highest order; but he was esteemed as an acquaintance. That he was "a lover of the muses" is certainly true; but, it is much to be feared, the coy deities regarded him with an unpropitious eye, as it is equally true that, in his frequent attempts to write poetry, he never did succeed. He was an excellent penman, and, on the whole, well fitted to discharge the duties of a country schoolmaster.—Fond of female society, he did his best to please the girls, by exhibiting specimens of penmanship, and reading them some pretty pieces of poetry, cut out of newspapers—an ample stock of which he used always to carry in his pocket-book for the special purpose. However, notwithstanding all this, and a variety of other methods he adopted to entertain the ladies, and ingratiate himself in their favour, he lived and died a bachelor! A sad disappointment which occurred to him, at a time when he fondly hoped all was safe, effectually deterred him from ever again venturing in the delicate business of courtship. He had known what it was to love with a pure and passionate affection; but then he had tasted also the bitterness of disappointment. Destitute of that courage which gains strength by opposition, and of that energy which rises superior to every obstacle, he gave way to de- [illegible] never more to court, what he used ever afterwards to call, the deceitful smiles of woman. This resolution was better maintained than any he was ever known to form; for he faithfully kept it till his dying day.

One of our members, whose name was Lamotra, soon distinguished himself by the strange fancies in which he freely indulged. His singular fondness for the bull-frog tribe rendered him, indeed, peculiarly ridiculous; but, notwithstanding this, and the other eccentricities which belonged to his character, he was quite a clever fellow, and possessed a mind which, as in the instance just mentioned, thought for itself, and soared above the vulgar prejudices of the times. He had some French blood in him, and this circumstance will, perhaps, sufficiently account for the predilection which, in common with *Le Grand Nation*, he always manifested for those disgusting animals. Often has he been heard to say, in my hearing, that the hind legs and thighs of a choice young bull-frog were, to his taste, far superior to the most delicate parts of a tender chicken!

Sometime before I left B——, he went to Maryland, and having persuaded a girl, whom he met with there, to become his wife, he concluded to remain in that state. I heard from him a year or two afterwards. He informed me that he was comfortably settled in——I forget, just now, the name of the county; but he did not omit to mention that his house was situated in the immediate vicinity of a large pond, well supplied with frogs, and added, that the croaking of these odd-shaped inhabitants of land and water fell pleasingly on his ears, like the sweet notes of music! He informed me also of a capital trick he had recently played off on his good lady. Having procured the hind quarters of a few fat frogs, he had them dressed in the best style, and served up one day to dinner, in company with the legs and wings of chickens. He then purposely helped *madame* to some of the former, and she ate a hearty mess of his favourite dish, without being at all sensible of the innocent imposition practised upon her. He piqued himself a good deal on the success of this exeriment, and seemed quite sanguine that he would eventually succeed in bringing his Maryland wife to relish the flesh of frogs quite as well as he did.

Henry Winston was another member of our club, and one with whom I was particularly intimate. We entered about the same time upon the great and active theatre of life. He went to the "Commercial Emporium," which, even at that day, gave evident indications of the enviable height to which it has since risen. I preferred taking up my residence in the peaceable city of brotherly love. During many years we maintained a regular and friendly correspondence; for, indeed, we entertained a sincere and mutual regard for each other. Fortune crowned the well-timed exertions of my friend with success; and in one of his last letters he informed me that, having acquired a handsome competency, he intended, as soon as circumstances would permit, to retire from business, and exchange the hurry and tumult of a city life for the more congenial air and quiet of the country. This resolution was afterwards carried into effect. He did not, however, live long to enjoy the princely estate which he had purchased.—The sudden change from the active scenes of a city business did not suit him, and he died shortly afterwards, having lived all his life in a state of single blessedness, as happily, I believe, as any body ever did, who continued in that cheerless, forlorn, and comfortless condition.

Arlington was an amiable and high-minded youth. Unassuming in his manners, he seemed to shun observation; and it was only in the narrow circle of a few chosen friends, that his unobtrusive worth was really known and justly appreciated. He was careful in the selection of his companions, slow in forming and cementing his friendships, but slower still in breaking them. There was no affectation about him. He was just what he appeared to his friends to be—open, generous, confiding, and affectionate. He had an uncommon turn for the study of natural history, and would spend many a leisure hour by himself, in searching for specimens in mineralogy, botany, and other branches of his favourite science. A knowledge of chemistry, and a familiar acquaintance with some of the best authors, enabled him to pursue his researches into the works of nature with facility and success. Had he wished to mingle with the world, and to be brought into public notice, he might have taken a front rank in the list of scientific men. He, however, had no desire of this kind: he was too retiring—too diffident—too humble in his views of himself and of his own acquirements. Pleased with nature, he seemed to study her simply for his own amusement and instruction. Wild and romantic scenery was always grateful to his eye; and he loved to muse alone, and watch, by himself, the wonderful works of Omnipotence. He was, perhaps, too much inclined to solitude; and as he grew older, his thoughts and feelings, almost imperceptibly, became tinctured with the spirit of misanthropy.

> The milk of human kindness in him flow'd,
> Yet far he fled, nor mingled with the crowd.
> Did earth's renown incite him to her goal,
> Or disappointment rankle in his soul?
> Earth's low ambition had no charms for him,
> For whom e'en woman's brilliancy was dim!
> Did beauty rate him? Did her charms repel
> A breast that knew their excellence so well?
> He gazed but distantly at woman's shrine,
> And shunn'd her temple, though coyest divine!

I must now say something of Morton, the humorous fellow who hit off the steam doctor and his patient with so much success. If I recollect right, he was our youngest member, and certainly, in point of talents, inferior to none. Possessing an exuberance of animal spirits, he was, at that time, one of the liveliest beings that ever breathed. Nothing seemed to come amiss in his way, or was suffered to change the good natured smile which he wore on almost every occasion. A stranger himself to the arts of dissimulation, he was disposed to view with the most favourable eye, the character and conduct of those about him. Perhaps he erred in forming too high an opinion of mankind in general. By degrees, however, this too tolerant disposition corrected itself; and, as might naturally be expected, the reverses and disappointments which he met with, gradually gave rise to a feeling the very opposite of that which his too generous heart had formerly loved to cherish. He was a lover of books, and at times amused himself with writing poetry. Originality is always allowed to be one of the truest tests of genius; and this quality strongly marked the poetical productions of Richard Morton. The article embraced in this sketch, will serve as a specimen of his powers in the lighter kinds of composition. It has often been said, and there is some truth in the sentiment, that too great a relish for poetry and works of fiction, by associating the mind with ideal objects, gradually indisposes it to look with equanimity upon the every day concerns of real life. Those who familiarize themselves too much with the fairy scenes depicted by the pen of the novelist, will be likely to turn away with disgust from contemplating the world as it is. Such was the case with this ill-fated child of genius. He had formed his conceptions of what man ought to be, and had derived his ideas of human excellence from the page of fiction. Accustomed to associate himself with the scenes usually delineated there, and to view them through the medium of a high-wrought fancy, his mind, by this means, became quite romantic. At one time he was so much disgusted with the selfishness and cold-heartedness of the world, that he seemed almost ready to isolate himself from the society of mankind. He had however formed a strong attachment to a sea-faring life, which indeed was more congenial than any thing else, to his wild, romantic, and adventurous spirit. Our navy was then in its infancy, and a situation in it was procured for him. But alas! how vain and fleeting do the brightest anticipations often prove! The vessel with which he was connected was ordered to the West Indies; and I soon afterwards received information that he had fallen a victim to that pestilential climate. His untimely and deeply affected me. From our boyhood a mutual friendship subsisted between us, which grew with our growth, and strengthened with our strength. I knew that he had a heart which glowed with every generous and manly feeling, and in which the most unbounded confidence could safely be reposed. But he died in the full bloom and vigour of youth; while brilliant prospects of fame and advantage were opening to his view. He died too, a stranger in a strange land; far separated from the home, the friends and the associates of his early days. Ah! me! I can never think of him, and of his melancholy fate, but the tear of affection stands in my eye. He was so young, so amiable and accomplished; taken away, too, from this transitory scene so suddenly, and under circumstances so peculiarly distressing. He breathed his last in a foreign port, where the kind attentions, and soothing sympathies of friends, could neither minister to his wants, nor alleviate his sufferings; and where, too, he was necessarily deprived of the company of his honored mother, who, alas! was not permitted to perform the melancholy task, of watching by the bed side, and smoothing the pillow of her dying son!

Oh! there is indeed something peculiarly solemn and impressive, in contemplating the changing and uncertain nature of all sublunary things. What can be more humbling to the pride of human nature? What can convey a more striking and instructive lesson of the frailty and vanity of earthly pursuits, and earthly pleasures? Neither wealth nor honour; neither beauty of body, nor accomplishments of mind, can preserve existence, or shield their possessors from the sure arrows of Death! One inscription is written upon all these: "They shall shortly perish; and the places that know them, shall know them no more." If we stand by the grave of a dear and valued friend, the recollections of the past will irresistibly crowd upon the mind. The thought of the many happy hours we may have spent together, will impart a chastened feeling of melancholy to the soul, which will also be humbled and instructed by the certain consciousness, that our own heads must soon be laid low beneath the green sod of the valley.

> "A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
> 'Tis all thou art, and all that we shall be!"

The friends and companions of our youth, where are they? Cut down, like the tender grass, by the scythe of death, or scattered abroad by the four winds of heaven. Thus the ties which bind us to earth, and earthly objects, are gradually loosened, and those whom we have loved, respected, or honoured, sink one by one to the place appointed for all the living. The last consolation which remains to survivors is derived from the pleasing hope, which the heart secretly cherishes, of meeting again in heaven, with those whom we have loved on earth; and there, in the bonds of an eternal friendship, partaking with them of those joys which are unspeakable in their nature, and of everlasting duration! How excellently does Homer describe the gradual changes and revolutions, which time is continually producing in human existence:

> "Like leaves on trees, the race of man is found,
> Now green in youth,—now withering on the ground;
> Another race the following spring supplies,
> They fall successive, and successive rise.
> So generations in their course decay,
> So flourish these, when those have passed away."

X. N.

EUROPEAN SPECULATIONS.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following speculations, dated Berlin, December 20, on the prospect of peace between the Turks and Russians. "Our latest news from Constantinople is of little interest. The Porte persists in the same purpose as at the commencement of the campaign; and the condition of its finances can alone induce any thoughts of peace; and as yet there is no evidence of embarrassment in that particular. The unanimity which prevails among the foreign ministers at Pera, is of the best augury, and cannot but be useful to the Porte. The Prussian Minister enjoys universal confidence. Our Cabinet is also endeavoring to use its influence with the Emperor Nicholas, in order to obtain from him some modification of the pretensions set forth in his war manifesto. It is, however, doubtful, whether the Emperor will consent to any such; for, it is said, Count Nesselrode during the last days of his residence at Odessa addressed a circular to all the courts, importing that his sovereign would not admit of any mediation from any quarter; and reiterating the declaration of the manifesto, that the Emperor would not lay down his arms until complete satisfaction was obtained from the Porte. These are not, it is true, very consoling thoughts, the less so, as it is alike impossible to change the inflexible temper either of the Emperor or the Sultan. Still we are not discouraged—and clever statesmen may yet hit upon some expedient with which all parties may be satisfied. The late conferences in London, though they have not fulfilled the general expectation, effect some sort of basis for pacific negotiations. The Government of Constantinople feigned not to attach any importance to the forced evacuation of the Morea by the Mussulmans.—Nevertheless, the Turkish troops are ordered to remain for the time being in the Pachalichs to which they are carried by the Allies and there await further orders."

The results of the campaign are thus stated in the Bee of the North, a Russian paper.—"But six months have elapsed, since the Emperor placed himself at the head of his army, and, in Europe, there have been conquered, Moldavia, and Great and Little Walachia, whilst a considerable part of Bulgaria has been taken possession of beyond the Danube: eight fortresses have also been taken, as well as the fortified positions on the Danube, and 3 camps. Our trophies are 957 cannon, 180 standards and an immense quantity of provisions. We have sunk or taken 17 large vessels, and 45 small Nine Pachas, with 23,500 men, have laid down their arms before our troops, and thousands of families in Bulgaria have been delivered from slavery. In Asia, 3 pachalicks, with 8 fortresses, 2 castles, and three camps, have been conquered; 313 cannon, 193 standards and 11 horse-tails have been taken, whilst 8 pachas and 8,000 soldiers have been made prisoners. A body of 20,000

...men have been beaten and dispersed, and there also we have delivered several thousand native families, whom the Turks chased before them like cattle—they have been restored to their country to live in tranquility under the protection of their conquerors. These advantages have cost us eight cannon, lost before Choumla, and about 6,000 men killed. At this moment the line of our troops extends from Calafat (which is well fortified, and from which a panic terror has driven the Turks,) as far as Varna, which is again put in a state of defence. Their advanced posts are at Camtschik and Dewik, and they have covered Bazardjik and Payavadi. From Choumla, which it was useless to watch during winter, and from Silistria, where the frosts and inundations prevented the continuation of the siege, our troops have arrived in Moldavia and Wallachia, and they have repelled, with loss, the enemy, who attempted to harass their march. The future is in the hand of God, but under the shield of the wisdom and heroic courage of our monarch, Russia cannot but look forward to a happy issue."

The PRESIDENT's Message had been printed in the LONDON and PARIS papers. It is accompanied, in the LONDON COURIER, by the following remarks, which we copy because that journal is regarded as the organ of the BRITISH ministry:—"The Message transmitted by the President of the United States, on the 2d inst. to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the session, is given in our paper of to-day.—This document, always important, as giving an authentic view of the internal condition and external relations of a Republic, whose growth affects the world, possesses additional interest this year, from the certainty that it will be the last issued by Mr. Quincy Adams. The "Elect President," we are told by the American Journals, has already left Tennessee with his family, to spend the winter at Philadelphia, and be ready to proceed to the seat of Government on the 4th March, when the Presidency of Mr. Adams expires. All doubt respecting the appointment of General Jackson is therefore at an end. The commercial relations with Great Britain form, to us, the most important point in Mr. Adams' Message. "They will deserve," he rightly tells Congress, "their serious consideration, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both governments." This is true—and, as far as our government is concerned, we are convinced that a conciliatory and forbearing disposition will continue to be manifested. But the attempt to throw upon us the blame of having commenced "the interdiction of direct trade, afterwards reciprocated by the United States," is neither fair nor just. It is an effort to justify the late unpopular and impolitic Tariff; but an effort which can only serve, by its total misrepresentation of facts, to place in a still stronger light the groundlessness of that measure; for that which rests on falsehood can never be necessary or wise. Instead of having interdicted direct trade with America, it is well known that we had put our commercial relations with all countries on the footing of reciprocity, reserving to ourselves the right of exempting from the full enjoyment of that reciprocity, all nations which, after a certain period allowed for deliberation and trial, should not grant us the same advantages which we had spontaneously held out to them, and should either continue ancient, or create fresh restrictions upon our trade. America has gladly availed herself of our liberality. She welcomed and used the boon—but how did she repay us? By enactments which hampered our commerce, and roused all that opposition to liberal principles which has since existed among us, and which would never have sprung, had she not repelled reciprocity.—In self defence we recalled our gift. We placed her on the footing of the dissenting and less favoured nations; and this withdrawal of a privilege which she had voluntarily forfeited, after having reaped its advantages, though the natural and necessary consequence of her own acts, is what Mr. Adams represented as "a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion," by which "the spirit of exclusion operates upon the United States alone." Mr. Adams, however, though he ascribes a false origin to the Tariff, does not defend all its provisions. He admits that they were "not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union," and advises that they should be revised and altered. The point next in importance is the state of the revenue, which is represented as most flourishing. For the particulars of which we refer our readers to the document itself, which will repay, notwithstanding its extreme length, the trouble of perusal."

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATED.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

No tales of love to you I send,
No hidden flames discover;
I glory in the name of *friend*,
Disclaiming that of *lover*;
And now, while each fond sighing youth,
Regrets his vows of love and truth,
Attend to this advice of mine,—
With caution choose a Valentine.

Heed not the fop who loves himself,
Nor let the rake your favour gain;
Choose not the sloven for his pelf,
The drunkard view with cold disdain;
The prodigate with caution shun,
His race of ruin soon is run;
To none of these your heart incline,
Nor choose from them a Valentine.

But should some generous youth appear,
Whose honest mind is void of art;
Who shuns his Maker's laws to sever,
And serve him with a willing heart;
Who owns fair virtue for his guide,
Nor from her precepts turns aside;
To him at once your heart resign,
And bless your faithful Valentine.

Though in this wilderness below,
You still imperfect bliss shall find,
Yet such a friend will share each woe,
And lull you to to Heaven resigned;
While faith unfolds the radiant prize,
And hope still points beyond the skies;
At life's dark storms you'll never repine,
But bless the day of Valentine.

DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION.

By the official report of mortality in the city of Philadelphia during the last year, 1823, we find that the total number of deaths was 4,292, which happened by 125 different diseases or accidents; and out of these, as usual, the single disease of CONSUMPTION forms the largest item, being 581, or nearly one-seventh of the whole. But if we add the other diseases of the breast, more or less connected with it, which are stated at 130 for inflammation of the lungs, 18 do. of the breast, 46 dropsy of the breast, 33 atrophy, &c. we have an addition of 227 cases; making together 808 cases, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number.

Thus it appears that nearly one in five individuals is still doomed to die in this city of this awful disease; and the same proportion, more or less, every where else!

This plague of our country is therefore a constant, perpetual epidemic, by far worse than the yellow fever, which happens only once a while, at distant periods. Yet Philadelphia is a very healthy city, since the yearly deaths of only 4292 in a population of over 160,000, are only 1 in 40; while many cities average 1 in 32, or even 30 and 28. This is further proved by the great excess of births over deaths. The births in 1823 were 7,209 or nearly 3000 over, and 75 per cent. excess, while many cities of Europe average only from to 25 per cent. excess.

Even some of these deaths can only be ascribed to suicide, or self-willed destruction; among which must be enumerated 114 for drunkenness! 53 drowned, 9 laudanum, &c., and perhaps also the 107 from small pox, since when such a preservative as vaccination is opened to all and neglected, it amounts to almost certain destruction by neglect of parents.

Many fatal cases of Consumption might perhaps be placed along with these instances of self-destruction; since excepting the cases of ignorance in the patient, and attendant physicians; it often happens that the patients neglect the means of cure or preservation, as in the case of Small pox. We know some instances when patients have wilfully neglected to follow the precautions and prescriptions needful for them. We know also some instances when physicians have actually hastened the fatal termination by highly improper remedies, which is owing to the unfortunate delusion under which they labour commonly respecting this disease.

Since they acknowledge their inability to subdue it, and since, on the other hand, a physician has found it curable in 6 cases out of 10, by the PULMEL, a proper diet and precautions, is it not worth while to avail ourselves of it, and to diminish this awful annual mortality?

MEDICUS.

The weights used in the HIGH STREET MARKET were overhauled, once or twice last week, by the clerks, and we regret to learn that, in consequence of these inquisitorial visits, these necessary articles in the purchase and sale of provisions have become lamentably scarce, with the exception of fifty-sixes and twenty-eight pounders. Neither cant nor boldness seemed to afford protection against the talons of the law. A butcher, who thought a brazen face the real *aurus ahenea*, presented his tens, fives, &c. to the examination, with every outward appearance of conscious integrity, but they kicked the beam in the twinkling of an eye, and were swept away into the receptacle already overflowing with their lean brethren. His next neighbour, a female, with honesty marked on every line of her sharp nose, pinched lips, peeping grey eyes, narrow forehead, and pointed chin, quoited her implements of trade down into a basket beneath the stall; but one of them unfortunately jingled as it fell, and all her pretty ones were seized at one fell swoop. Our informant adds that the sympathy of the by-standers was infinitely creditable to their humanity.—*Daily Chron.*

The committee of the BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, in their address calling for additional contributions, give this account of what has been done and what it is their design to do:—"The monument will be the *highest of the kind in the world*, and only below the height of the Egyptian Pyramids. It will form when completed, an obelisk thirty feet square at the base, and fifteen at the top. It will consist of eighty courses of our Quincy granite, each course two feet eight inches in thickness.—The whole height, when laid, will be two hundred and twenty feet. No traveller will *then* inquire for the battle ground. The monument will endure until the foundations of the earth itself are shaken. Our descendants in the most remote ages will have this perpetual memorial before them, of the virtues and valor of their ancestors, and of this ever-enduring memento of the price and the value of liberty. The whole quantity of stone necessary to complete this work is 6,700 tons. Of this quantity twenty-eight hundred tons are already laid in the 14 first courses, and five hundred tons more are already dressed, on the hill, being the quantity required for five courses, and with that already laid, making more than half the quantity, necessary for the whole structure. Twelve hundred tons are already split out in blocks to dimensions for the various parts of the Monument, at Quincy, and have been placed in situations where they can be best hammered. The remainder, twenty-two hundred tons, can be split from the quarry in ninety days, for three thousand dollars; considerable progress has been made in preparing the ledge for that purpose. The Committee continued the work as long as they considered themselves justified, and only ceased at the hill, on the first of September, and on the seventeenth of January at the quarry."—*ib.*

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Feb. 12, 1820.

"Gentlemen—The arrival of General Jackson has set speculation again in motion. It is known that the applications to him for office are in the proportion of about a thousand to one, to his ability to satisfy them. The political lottery has as many blanks to a prize as any scheme of combination and permutation which was ever issued from those fountains of delusion and misery, the lottery offices of ——— street.—The post office has been filled with letters addressed to the General, and I have heard it stated that he has had, or may have, a postage bill, before he obtains the privilege which belongs to the office of President, which will be a deduction of ten per cent. from his first year's salary. A bevy of editors waited on the General yesterday. With the exception of Major Noah, who bears with him a goodly rotundity of figure, and rubicund countenance, which bids defiance to care of every character, the editorial representatives in this city are of Pharaoh's lean kind. It would seem as if the half starved, the halt and the dyspeptic had been gathered from all the lanes of life, in order to devour the public banquet, which is to be administered. They are hungry, and must be satisfied. But the editors are by no means the most troublesome guests to the General. We have committees here, as I understand, representing the Jackson party in the principal cities. They are delegated to represent the feelings of their party at the appointments which the General is expected to make; and how they will be received, and how they will succeed, it is at present difficult to tell. The General was out early this morning, having left Gadsby's at about 7 o'clock, to pay a visit to Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, who has been for some time confined to his room by indisposition.

There was considerable excitement in the House to-day. In some remarks which were made by Mr. J. C. Wright, a day or two ago, on Mr. A. Smyth's amendment to the constitution, he alluded to a "confidential" letter which had been circulated through the house, with a view to induce members to vote for the proposition making the President ineligible for a second term. To-day, Mr. Wright, in reference to this letter, informed the House, that he had then the original draft of the letter upon his table; and, without giving his own opinion as to the writer, he invited the members generally, to peruse it, and to form their own judgment.—There was immediately a very considerable gathering of the members round the table of Mr. Wright, to examine the draft, but Mr. A. Smyth himself, who seems to be implicated by a sort of general consent, did not move from his seat.—The letter recommends gentlemen who desire to promote the interest of any favourite candidate, to vote for the proposition, because it would double the chances of success.

The Senate has been engaged again to-day in executive business, but whether they have as yet come to any decision on the important question of postponing the appointments, is at present among those matters, from which the injunction of secrecy is not yet removed.

In reference to the new cabinet every thing is yet uncertain. It appears to be the general impression still, that Judge M'Lean will be removed from the Post Office, to the cabinet, but to which of the departments, I cannot say. I see Mr. Baldwin of Pittsburgh, among the visiters here, and hear it whispered that he may be placed in the Post Office. There is also a rumour in circulation that the delegation from South Carolina, will keep themselves clear from office. The reason assigned is, that they cannot accept office, without receiving from Gen. Jackson a pledge that he will exert himself to procure a modification of the tariff. They do not desire to force him into such a course, but prefer to have him to act as his own judgment may dictate, and at the same time to shew the disinterestedness of the feelings which have induced them to vote for his election. This is a respect which I think entitled him to some credit."—*U. S. Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EASTERN FEDERALISTS AND MR. ADAMS.—The correspondence between several distinguished individuals of the federal party in Massachusetts and Mr. Adams, calling on him for the names of those whom he has charged with a conspiracy against the general government, and for the evidence upon which the charge was founded, has been published. We have been politely favored with a copy from the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. The contents of the pamphlet are, first, the statement of Mr. Adams which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 21st of Oct. in which the charge of treason was advanced—and which our readers, have already seen. Secondly, a letter from several of the distinguished leaders of the federal party in 1807 and 1808, and from the sons of several others who are now dead, calling on Mr. Adams for the particulars of a charge which so nearly concerns them—the names of the actors in the conspiracy, and the proofs of its existence. Thirdly, an answer from Mr. Adams declining to comply with the request contained in the letter, inasmuch as none of the gentlemen who signed it were concerned in the conspiracy, and as the evidence not amounting to strict legal proof of its publication might expose him to a public prosecution, with other reasons; but repeating at the same time, in as strong terms as before, the charge of a plot formed by the federal leaders in the Eastern States to dissolve the Union. It is followed in the pamphlet by an "Appeal" of the writers of the first letter, "to the citizens of the United States." In this appeal the answer of Mr. Adams is canvassed severely indeed, but with a dignity worthy of the writers, and the refusal of Mr. Adams to state the evidence on which his accusation is founded, is placed upon what we have no doubt will generally be considered its true ground—namely, *that he had no evidence that would bear to be submitted to an impartial and intelligent community.*

From the Albany Argus.

BANKING.

Mr. Croswell—I see that a notice has been given, that a bill will be introduced into the legislature, to prevent the circulation in this state of bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. One experiment is worth a thousand theories; and a trial of this project has been fully made, and it has proved that no law can ever prevent their circulation.

About twenty years since, Massachusetts tried the experiment, by passing a law prohibiting the circulation of small bills. It utterly failed.

That state compelled its own banks to call in their small bills and to issue no more. This, the law effected. It also made it penal *to pass any bill of a less denomination than five dollars.* In this point it entirely failed. The neighbouring states, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire, poured in their small bank notes, to fill up the vacuum created by the withdrawing of those of Massachusetts. The people of Massachusetts would take them because they were convenient, in defiance of the law. They did not perceive the evil of receiving and passing a two dollar bill, (for instance,) of the Hartford Bank, and disputed the law. Prosecutions under the law were so odious, that by common consent they were seldom or never instituted. All classes violated the law openly. It became a dead letter, and was repealed.

If such a restriction is passed, the result will be the same in this state. It cannot be prevented by any modification of the law. As soon as the small bills of this state are called in, silver change will become scarce; the inconvenience will be generally felt; small bills, from New-Jersey and New-England will flow in to supply our wants. They will be taken and passed, in defiance of law. Our own bills being banished, our sister states will fatten upon our folly, and our people will be subjected to fraud and counterfeits.

I sincerely hope that my devoted state will not try a plan, proved by a fair experiment to be injurious.

A NATIVE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A letter from General Lafayette of the 29th Dec. from La Grange, tells us—and as he belongs to the nation, we may repeat,—that Mde. Perier, (the eldest daughter of Mr. George Lafayette,) had just made him *a great grandfather.* The same letter says, "I expect to be in town in a few days and enjoy the agreeable American society which has convened there from the several parts of the Union. It will be something like a Washington winter."

NEW YORK BANK FOR SAVINGS.

The number of persons who have made deposits in this institution within the last year is 11,720. The amount of deposits has been $601,237 31, of which $300,000 have been invested in the public funds. The sum of $629,-267 16 has been drawn out of the institution during the same period. The number of new accounts which have been opened with the bank is 2752. Among the persons making these deposits, are 257 widows, 474 single women, and 153 colored persons. Deposits have been received in sums from 1 to 2000 dollars, but the largest number has been made in sums between 10 and 20 dollars.

Police Office, New York, Feb. 18.—A fellow named James Smith was taken in the Pit of the Park Theatre, last evening, in an attempt to pick the pocket of one of the audience. He is an old offender; and although he did not accomplish his purpose, being caught while his hand was in the pocket of his neighbour—yet an assault and battery committed by him on the same individual, in the lobby of the Pit, gave cause for his commitment this morning. Smith is well known on the Collect, where he goes by the name of *Jack Smut.*

Six boys were arrested on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing from a garret in Christie-st.—The clothes were found in the possession of an old woman called Ann Taylor, the mother of one of the boys. The boys stated that this woman instigated them to thieving, and received the goods. She was committed to Bridewell.

A writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser says, that the crop in the grain districts of the United States, with the exception of the western part of New York, has proved an average one. He also says, that the prospects for grain and flour speculators were far brighter in 1817-18, yet they ruined many.

KING'S COUNTY, NEW YORK.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Benjamin North and Hannah his wife vs. Stanton Hall.*—This was an action of trespass for an assault and battery: For that whereas the said defendant, not having the fear of God, nor of the said Benjamin North, before his eyes, with force and arms, did, at Brooklyn, &c. make an assault upon the body of the said Benjamin's wife, and did then and there greatly beat, bruise, wound and squeeze her; and it was laid, in aggravation of damages, that the said defendant, with like force, did break into the dwelling house of the plaintiffs, upset the said Hannah's bedstead, and set her children a crying. The cause was tried at Brooklyn, January term, 1829.

The jury found a verdict in favour of the defendant.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.—A case of this kind was tried in Wayne co. Common Pleas, at its January term. The parties were Hannah Dennis, vs. John Stewart. The Lyons Advertiser says the plaintiff was a young woman of respectable appearance, and the impression she made in the court was rather favorable. She made out a case of considerable aggravation. It appeared in proof, that the defendant, who was, a young man, had paid his addresses to her for a considerable time, that their marriage was much talked of between themselves, and a day appointed for the wedding. That after this, he suddenly abandoned her under the most painful circumstances, and left the country for the space of two years, during which time she became a mother. The Jury gave a verdict of $500, for the plaintiff.—*Rochester Telegraph.*

A young gentleman of this city, says a correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, has walked to Charleston, S. C. 1160 miles in 26 days—from Niagara Falls to Rochester in two days—from Saratoga Springs to this city in four successive days—from Providence to Cambridge-street in less than ten hours, including stops; besides other excursions to Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, N. Y. Burlington, Vt. and Mount Washington, N. H. amounting in all to *twenty seven hundred miles.*

The Wilmington N. C. Liberalist says, that of the night of the 10th inst. negro man Tom, belonging to Gen. E. B. Dudley, made two attempts to commit a robbery on board the brig Argo; the first time the mate, hearing the noise, went on deck, but could see no one, but found the fore hatch broken open: the mate then concluded to watch, to see if the thief would return: in about an hour the fellow went on board again, and commenced opening the hatch, when the mate and captain both sprung on deck, and attempted to seize the fellow, but he made his escape to the bow of the vessel, jumped overboard, and was drowned. He was found yesterday evening, at low tide, in the dock, under the brig's bow.

We had the curiosity, a day or two since, to look over the Milledgeville Geo. Journal, of Jan. 26, and to count the number of negroes advertised in that paper. The result was, *three hundred and sixty-nine* persons advertised *for sale* in a single paper. Most of them were by Sheriffs' sales. They were advertised promiscuously with horses, swine, mules, asses, geese, sheep, &c.—There were also several advertisements of negroes to let at auction, and some, of other property offered in exchange for negroes.—*Worcester Spy.*

CONGRESS.

MR. TAZEWELL reported, that, in discharge of his duty, as the Committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to notify ANDREW JACKSON of his election as President of the United States, for four years, from the fourth of March next, that the President Elect, in signifying to them his acceptance of that office, expressed his deep sensibility of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for this recent proof of its confidence. He, moreover, instructed the Committee to convey to the respective Houses the assurance of his high consideration and regard.

The Senate spent three hours and a half in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after the various reports from Committees were presented, the resolution of Mr. SMYTH amendatory of the Constitution was taken up, and Mr. J. C. WRIGHT continued his remarks. He supported his proposition to amend the proposed amendment by reference to the opinions of General Jackson himself, contained in his letter to the Legislature in Tennessee, resigning his situation as United States Senator.

Before Mr. WRIGHT had concluded, the time expired, and a motion made by Mr. A. SMYTH, to suspend the rule, was negatived.

The House then resumed the unfinished business, being the Bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. SERGEANT then concluded his observations in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment; and was followed by Mr. HOFFMAN, who argued against the power of the government, and opposed the bill. As soon as he had concluded, Mr. STANBERRY called the previous question, which was seconded by a majority of the House.

The ayes and noes were then called and ordered on the question—"Shall the main question be now put?" which was decided in the negative—ayes 80, noes 87.

Mr. SPRAGUE then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the bill respecting the fifth census; but before the question was taken on the motion, the House adjourned.

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.

We give, to-day, a number of extracts furnished by the New York papers, from the foreign journals, brought by the DON QUIXOTE, from Havre. In LONDON, at the end of December, the failure of the bankers, REMINGTON and STREPHENSON, with the disappearance of one of the partners, seems to have been almost the object of public interest. The COURIER says:—"Such an event has not taken place in the annals of banking. Distress has come upon many houses; failures have taken places; but not a single partner, belonging to any banking establishment, ever before absconded, and, robbing the house of its funds, left his partners to abide the misery he had increased, if not created."

The Glasgow Courier of the 30th ult. contains the important information from the Petersburgh papers, that by the express command of the Emperor of Russia, Count Nesselrode, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had resigned his Seals of Office. Who is to be his successor is not stated.

The Duke of Wellington, following the precedent set by his predecessors, has appointed himself to the vacant office of the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. The emoluments of the office are the pay as Governor of Dover Castle, about £486 per annum; the beautiful residence of Walmer Castle, on which the late Earl of Liverpool expended a considerable sum of money, and the Droits as Admiral of the Cinque Ports.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at Warsaw, and introduced fresh activity into the branches of the Administration. It is said that the Polish army will be augmented.

The scarlet fever is raging with great fury at Ghent: no less than forty-seven children were carried off by it in three days.—*Brussels Paper.*

Private letters forom Berlin repeat the rumour of an alliance about to be formed between the Porte, England and Austria, and add that the Court of Russia has received official notification thereof. Russia, say these letters, will nevertheless renew hostilities in the spring, and Prussia and the Netherlands will range themselves on her side.

According to letters from Poros and Syra given by the Augsburgh Gazette, the Greeks at Candia have been massacred to a man, not one of them having been spared. The Greek Government, upon hearing this event, sent succour to Candia, with orders for the gates of all the towns to be closed. The ports are closely blockaded by the squadrons of the Allied Powers.

Letters of a recent date from Nissa announce that the new Visir of Bosnia has found the state of the public mind quite different from what was expected, and that he is unable to put down the spirit of revolt to which the Bosnians seemed urged by an invisible hand.

The Albanian Mahomstans have united themselves to the malcontents. It is thought that this movement may have important consequences.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The arrival of the vessels with corn from Alexandria, has tranquilized the public mind for the moment; but the quantity of grain is altogether insufficient for any permanent relief.

Portugal.—An extract of a private letter from Lisbon, Dec. 20, states that the 55th bulletin of the king's, Miguel's health, published that day giving a favourable account of the state of Don Miguel's health, is evidently false: that Miguel, ever since the 13th of Dec. has evidently declined; that he has suffered the most frightful convulsions: that the party of Miguel and the Queen are quarreling about the formation of the new government; that the Constitutionalists begin to take courage; and that a part of the army is ready to declare in their favour.

A letter from Gibraltar says that the blockade of Tangiers (by the British) still continued. The Moorish government does not agree to the demands of the English. The town remained in perfect tranquility, notwithstanding the menacing attitude of the British squadron.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of this state is disposing of much business. We take the following synopsis of their proceedings last week from the Trenton True American:—

A proposition for amending the constitution of the state has been reported against, and the report agreed to. A bill has passed for incorporating the Union Line of stages and steam boats. The bill for completely suppressing Lotteries has been negatived in Council. The act to prevent frauds by incorporated companies has passed the House, and is before the Council. A bill has passed the House for appointing commissioners to treat with Pennsylvania for the use of the waters of the Delaware for canaling and manufacturing purposes. The bill to fix the representation of the state at one member for 7000 inhabitants, has been negatived in the House. The bill to establish a system of common schools has passed the House, and is before the Council. The bill for a bank at Middletown Point has been lost in the House on its final passage, as was also the bill for a rail road from Camden to Amboy, and that for incorporating a company to plant oysters in Amboy bay. The Paterson and Hudson river rail road bill has passed to a third reading. The bill for the New Jersey Interest and Savings Bank has been rejected. The Delaware and Raritan Canal bill has not yet been acted on; nor has that to loan the credit of the state to the Morris Canal Company. The business is fast disposing of, and the Legislature will rise on the 24th inst.

A DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

On the 6th instant, a little boy came running to his grandfather's, begging him to come quick and take his mother and the baby out of the fire. The old man, alarmed at the request of the child, ran with all speed to the house of his son, Andrew Casteel, of Rhea county. The first object that he saw was the babe, a little boy about twelve months old, lying in the yard among the ashes and cinders of its clothes, which were all burnt off, and just expiring in the agonies of death. In another part of the yard lay the mother, reeking in gore and writhing in the most excruciating agony; her clothes all burnt off.—It appears that, before nature was too much exhausted, she had, frantic with despair and fiery torture, raved about the yard, leaving the print of her bloody hands and feet wherever she trod, or upon whatever she touched. She languished a few hours and died. Mr. Casteel was from home. His wife was subject to fits. By the account of the little boy, she was seated near the fire with the babe in her arms, when she was seized with a fit and fell into the fire. The boy says he could not pull them out, but ran for his grandfather. It is supposed that the action of the fire caused the fit to subside sooner than usual; that she rose out of the fire with the child, and both perished in the flame of their clothes. —*Knoxville, Tenn. Register.*

On Sunday last, as we are informed, a man named Marsh, a resident of the village of Lewistown, in this county, was killed in a public house in that place, by a blow on the breast, given him in sport, for a wager of a glass of liquor, by a young man acting as bar-tender in the house. Several persons, it seems, were engaged in the *amusement* of striking each other for the consideration above mentioned, when the deceased consented to receive the blow—it was given, and on being his asked if it hurt him, he replied in the negative, but in a very short time fell and expired. An examination of his body was held before a Coroner's Jury, but no internal injury was perceptible. It is supposed the person who struck him aimed too low, striking him in the pit of the stomach, or immediately over the heart.—*Lockport Courier.*

Lenox, (Mass.) Feb. 12.—The dwelling-house of Erastus Traby, in Richmond, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night of last week, with its contents. The family did but just escape with their lives. Those who lodged in the upper story were obliged to throw themselves from the chamber windows. A young man was considerably burnt in his bed, and while in that situation, his sister burst into the chamber, and with the utmost difficulty aroused him and got him out of the window.

The Allegheny Democrat says—"An incident, worth recording, occurred in the city of Pittsburgh, when General Jackson was receiving visitors. A young man was introduced, who had been deprived of his arms by the bursting of a cannon at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1828. The General presented him with a bank note folded up, which afterwards, on the young man's examination, proved to be a *One Hundred Dollar Bill.*"

The proprietor of the western museum in Cincinnati, Ohio, has completed a representation of "realms below" in such a style of horrid poetry that it freezes the blood of the beholder. It is a representation, in figures, as large as life of Pandemonium and its inhabitants. Pluto, a gigantic figure, sits in the midst of his subjects who are represented as enduring the torments of the wicked, and deformed by the crimes and vices which plunged them into the punishment they endure. Strange motions are seen by a dark glimmering light, and strange unearthly sounds are heard, that startle the firmest minds. It is said to be impossible to look upon this scene without the most solemn impressions.

BOSTON AFRICAN REVOLUTION.—A correspondent of the New York Gazette, assigns the following reasons for the hostility felt towards General Dorrego:—His refusal to present to the House petitions signed by three or four thousand of the most respectable inhabitants—his abuse of authority—that he was elected by violent means—his refusal to pay the troops and seamen, and finally, his taking 100,000 dollars as a reward for his own services. He adds that if General Lavalle should succeed against Dorrego (we have advices of his success) the former President, Don Bernardo Rivadavia, will be re-elected.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

There were 82 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week; 46 adults, and 48 children—25 of which were under one year of age—8 from the alms house, and 19 people of colour are included in the total amount.

A quarrel arose on Wednesday evening, among some boys who were sliding over the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. One of them, a black, stabbed a white lad in the right side, in two or three places, with a knife. The wounds, we understand, are dangerous.

It is stated that not less than six hundred persons have applied for the situation of Naturalist to the proposed exploring expedition in the South Seas.

A man by the name of Nelms, has been convicted, in Tennessee, of kidnapping a negro. He is sentenced to be hanged on the first Monday in April.

A lad was recently much injured in Baltimore, by having a fire engine run over him.

A slave belonging to Mr. Alexander Galt, of Virginia, lately drew the eighth of a five thousand dollar prize. His master has consented to sell him his freedom.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette complains that, at a late fire, one of the engineers was choked with horse-feed which had been kept in the fire-buckets.

A company has been incorporated in Delaware, for the culture and manufacture of silk—capital stock, $50,000.

On Sunday week, a poor negro, ill with the small-pox, was found lying in a field, near Broomsville, Pa. He was carried, by some waggoners, who found him, to a tavern, where he died. The Uniontown Democrat says that shelter had been refused him, at several places, for fear of his disease.

The R. I. American says—"The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the resolution for assessing a tax of seventy-five thousand dollars, by a vote of 156 to 131. There will, consequently, be no tax in that state this year. We advise the State to move into Rhode Island, and take the benefit of our insolvent act."

The U. S. ships *Guerriere*, Com. THOMPSON, and *St. Louis*, Capt. SLOAT, bound to South America, went to sea, from Norfolk, on Saturday morning.

Deaths in Baltimore last week—males 14—females 14—total 28—9 died of consumption.

A Norfolk paper advertises 75 tons of ice afloat for sale.

The South Carolina Legislature is composed of 44 Lawyers, 33 Farmers, 66 Planters, 8 Merchants, 4 Physicians, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Tanner, 1 Printer, and 1 Schoolmaster.

Messrs. Burnet and Hook have offered proposals to light the city of Pittsburgh with gas. Bituminous coal from which the gas is extracted is abundant in that neighborhood, while lamp oil is dear.

The tragedy of George Barnwell was announced at the theatre in Union Hall, Portland, with the following attractive specification:—"Act 5th. The Gallows! Barnwell is swung off!!!"

The President elect lodges at Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the last Thursday of January; the Senate having refused, by a vote of 21 to 16, to consider the Governor's nomination of Joseph R. Underwood to the office of Chief Justice.

A black man, a few days since, entered a saddler's shop in Callowhill street, with a view of stealing—he was, however, detected in the act by the owner. Upon being seized, thief drew a knife and stabbed the master of the shop very severely, and then attempted to make his escape. He was ultimately taken and committed to prison.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The committee on the Judiciary, in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, have reported against a petition from the grocers of Philadelphia, complaining of the act which prohibits the sale of *spiritous liquors*, by less than a quart, without license.

In the State of New York, a labouring man, not worth one cent and owing one cent, is liable to be confined in prison during life by his creditor without food, nothing but a plank floor to sleep upon and in one cell without the use of a yard.

A writer in the Haverhill N. H. Post, recommends that the axles of all kinds of carriages should vary in their length from the common standard, and thus be prevented from running, as they now do, in one path.

A steam boat called the Franklin, made 212 trips between Vergennes, Vt. and Whitehall N. Y. on Lake Champlain, commencing April 3, 1828, and ending Nov. 28,—sailing 24,080 miles.

The conductor of a paper called the Anti-Universalist, has been arraigned before the Municipal Court in Boston, for an alleged libel.

The superiority of broad wheels over the narrow ones seems to be chiefly in one particular, on which, indeed, many advantages are founded—they do not destroy the roads.

During the last three years, 2135 persons have been imprisoned for debt, in the City of New York; during three successive months of the same period, (Jan. Feb. and March, 1827,) 135 persons were imprisoned on executions, of which 63 cases were for sums less than 20 dollars, and 24 cases for sums less than 10 dollars.

General Jackson, (says the Maryland Herald,) appears to be worn much by both time and care; his appearance is exceedingly plain, simple and unostentatious—he goes where the burdens of office, and the solicitations of fashion and parade, call for more urgent sacrifices than the shades of the Hermitage.

The New York Albion of Saturday says, it is in vain any longer to deny that a spirit of treason and incipient revolution is actually abroad in the Canadas.

The Halifax Acadian says, it is a fact well known in New-Brunswick and Quoddy Bay, that all the people on both sides of the line are in the habit of smuggling, from the Parson of the Parish downwards. The editor thinks, however, the American smugglers have the precedence in point of rank as scarcely ever a personage less than a captain is employed—and often a Senator or Brigadier General.

At the February term of the Municipal Court at Boston, Charles Thomas Read, for making and uttering a forged note of hand for $350, whereby he defrauded Wm. H. Sumner, Esq. of that sum—was sentenced to 6 days solitary imprisonment, and confinement afterwards to hard labor 3 years in the State Prison.

The edition of Webster's Dictionary was 2000 copies for this country, and 500 copies intended for Europe. The patronage has been so great on this side of the Atlantic that nearly all the 2500 copies are taken up, and none remain for the English market. 2500 copies at $20, the subscription price amount to $50,000.

Miss Voss, who has long kept a popular and very respectable boarding house, in Boston, is about giving up business. Her boarders subscribed the sum of 1.. dollars for the purchase of a silver tankard to be presented to her as a testimonial of esteem.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, James S. Smith and Jno. M. Scott, Esquires have consented, at the request of the Directors of the Mercantile Library of this city, to deliver, each, two lectures on Mercantile Law, at the rooms of that institution. This valuable and apposite course of instructions will begin next week.

A Georgia paper says, "the time is not far distant, when the hogsheads of Georgia sugar in the market will out number her bales of cotton, and be at twice their value." A short time since 85 hhds. and bbls. of Georgia sugar were offered for sale in Savannah.

TASTE.—A numerous audience, at the Savannah theatre, have been pleased and astonished at Mrs. Hill's Richard. The lady has been solicited to repeat the exhibition.

A French Drama in five acts, entitled *The Spy*, and founded upon Mr. Cooper's novel of that name, was performed for the first time on the 8th December last, at the Royal Theatre de l'Odeon, in Paris. It had full success.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 1st Dec. says—A singular circumstance occurred a few days ago. A swindler succeeded in passing off a large amount of counterfeit paper money, say $60,000, and then vanished—nobody knows where. He is a kind of Rinaldo Rinaldini, known by every body, and known by nobody.

The amount of produce exported from Vermont through the Northern Canal, has increased very considerably since the canal was first opened. The tolls received at Whitehall, the last year, amounted in the aggregate, to $59,661 67, being 9,416 58 more than was received during the year 1827.

The Cherokee Phœnix relates the circumstances of an accident by which a boy was lately killed in that neighborhood. Three Indians of that nation where in pursuit of squirrels. An arrow from one of them, after being shot into the air, descended upon the head of the child, and penetrated the scull three inches.

Cooper is engaged on a new novel, entitled the *Wish for Wish*.

Patiafice Choerly, who "understands household affairs, and the whole routine of domestic economy, including the *dairy and kitchen*," advertises in a Georgia paper for a husband.

It is said that General Scott, on leaving Washington, placed his *resignation* in the hands of a friend, with instructions to tender it to the President on the 4th of March, if on that day Major General Macomb be in command of the army.

39,450 barrels of flour were inspected at Albany, in 1828: of these, 36,347 were superfine.—There is a decrease of nearly 14,000 bbls. from 1827, owing to short crops and the low price of flour in the first part of the season.

A Mr. *White* informs the *contras* of the Cherokee nation that he will build them houses "as cheap as any workman, and better than can be done."

Receipts of the American Tract Society, during the month ending Jan. 15th, $4,321 95; viz: —Donations, $2,249 52; for tracts sold, $2,072-43.

The annual expenditures of the State of Massachusetts are about the same as those of the City of Boston, and the State has the benefit of the Bank and Auction Taxes, while Boston has to raise upwards of $200,000 of her expenses by direct taxation.

A man was examined at the Police court, Boston on Wednesday, for passing counterfeit money at the ticket office at the Tremont Theatre. He first offered a $5 bill on the Cheshire Bank, which was returned, being perceived to be bad, with a request for a smaller one.—He then gave a $3 counterfeit bill and received the change. He was arrested, and $60 in counterfeit notes found upon him.

According to the Portland Mirror, Mr. Zebulon Rowe, Jr. of New Gloucester, Maine, has been the father of eight children, one of whom died in infancy; and of the seven who survive, FIVE *are deaf and dumb*.

The Boston play bills, of Thursday, announce that the theatre that evening "was to be honored with the presence of his honor the Mayor," on the occasion of Madame Feron's third appearance.

It has been estimated by a stenographer of the British House of Commons, that a rapid speaker utters from 7000 to 7500 words per hour—being about two for each second of time. Tongues capable of such fluency, must be furnished with nerves exceeding tough and springy.

Many visitors attracted to the seat of Government by the presence of the President elect, are daily flowing in. The prospect is, that, before the fourth of March, the transient population of Washington will out-number the residents.

In Clermont, N. H. a society of more than 70 members has been formed for the promotion of temperance in the use of ardent spirits. Each member is to report *annually the quantity of* spirits drank by himself or his family.

Three men have got themselves into trouble, in New York, by volunteering to enforce the law against swine running at large in the streets. They were arrested with a drove of 18, and clapped into the watch house.

Two children were burnt to death on Block Island, recently, by their clothes taking fire Two calamities of this sort took place in Stonington, Connecticut, within a short time past.

A barn 70 feet in length and 35 in width, owned by Col. Daniel Merrick, was moved one mile and a half in West Springfield, Mass. recently, by Capt. Benj. Ashley, and a number of citizens. It was put upon wheels, made for the purpose, and 63 yoke of oxen attached to it.

We learn from the Annapolis Republican that a bill passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday last, by a vote of 42 to 19, which permits husband or wife, "who has been separated by law from bed and board for seven years, to marry again whosoever seemeth good in their own eyes."

A few days since, about 30 cords of wood in one pile were started near the top of a mountain in the western part of Chester, Mass. and sliding down a slope in half a minute, stopped on the spot intended, near the house of Mr. Seth Wait, Jr. about 250 feet below the place of setting out. "This was done without the aid of ardent spirits."

A bill is before the Legislature of Maryland to incorporate the "Canton Company of Baltimore," with a capital not to exceed two millions of dollars, in shares of $100 each.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a *quid-nunc* in Tennessee, writes a letter to the editor of the Nashville Banner, wherein he sets forth that he can make fire from ice, and that he has actually lighted a gentleman's pipe with fire thus procured. He speaks of the method by which he has done this thing; but either he or the editor has accidentally omitted to mention it.

The Legislature of Kentucky have voted to appropriate $60,000 towards a turnpike from Louisville to Nashville, Tenn. also $20,000 towards completing the Capitol.

The clothes of two children in Salem, Mass. took fire last week. One of them died, and the other is in a dangerous situation.

Last year 10,000 sick persons were prescribed for, at or from the New York Dispensary.

Ladies' Angola Hose, from the Newburyport, Mass. Manufactory, are advertised at Lowell. The Hose Factory in this town has risen up without ostentation or parade. The articles manufactured are of superior fabric, and we understand meet with a ready sale.

The Convention Bill passed the Senate of Virginia on the 9th inst. The plan of Senatorial districts has been adopted. These districts are 24 in number; and each district is to send four delegates to the Convention. The delegates are to be elected, by freeholders, in May; and the Convention to meet on the first Monday in October.

Dr. Anthony Hunn, who intends to publish the *Medical Friend of the people*, in Mercer county, Kentucky, informs us that the "elegant quinine owes most, if not all, of its efficacy to ratsbane."

In the interior of South Carolina, the weather was very cold about the beginning of this month. The Charleston Mercury says that the snow, at Columbia, has been nearly seven inches deep.

BURNING OF FACTORIES.—On this subject the Mass. Journal has the following: "We have been extremely unwilling to admit the idea that incendiaries, employed by foreign jealousy, were creeping over the face of the country and setting fire to our flourishing factories; but we cannot but be struck with the frequency of disasters to these establishments by fire."

The number of deaths during last week in New York, amounted to 26 men, 19 women, 26 boys and 20 girls.—22 died of consumption.

The Hudson river is now frozen so hard that loaded sleighs come from Newburgh, within forty miles of New York, to Albany and Troy, all the way on the ice, making one hundred and twenty miles, with perfect safety. The stages that run on the west side of the river, come on to the ice at Kingston, and run through to Albany on the ice.

The "Jackson Wreath, or National Souvenir," is creditable to its enterprising publisher. The mechanical part is excellent; the engravings are all good, and some of them beautiful specimens of art.

The Casket Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge with much pleasure, the receipt of a letter covering several valuable communications from our esteemed correspondent and friend *Arcolo*. For the compliments bestowed on the *Casket* we are sincerely grateful, and shall endeavour to make the work deserving of his continued good opinion.

Some of the articles furnished by *Kathfinesco* (what a hard name he has chosen,) are unfit for publication; for the others we shall find a place.

Marcius—J. S. D.—and G. are thrown under the table.

Henry may be an "Old Friend," but he is certainly a new correspondent. We can't oblige him.

EARLY RISING.

We have selected this subject as the basis of a few remarks, not that we have any thing very new or striking to say in relation to it, but because, in our opinion, it is quite as important, and much less objectionable on the score of tritoness, than some other topics which of late have claimed a large share of the public attention.

Men, who have been all their lives accustomed to rise early, are sometimes unable to account for the prevalence of the opposite habit. Aware, from experience, of the advantages and enjoyments growing out of early rising, they regard those who voluntarily squander the most valuable portion of their time, and endanger and impair their health by gross indulgence, however reasonable they may be in all other respects, as having in this one particular at least, their faculties warped, and their thoughts turned away from the proper current. To such men it seems impossible that beings gifted with capacity to perceive and appreciate the vast superiority which he who rises early, or in seasonable time, possesses over him who lies long and late in bed, should, of their own volition, prefer the latter evil to the former good; and therefore they believe that those who do thus indulge in that which inevitably tends to their injury, must be impelled by some cause not entirely within the reach of their control.

But such is not the case. Late risers have no available plea to make; they are the conscious and wilful agents of their own guilt; they sin, with their eyes wide open, against light and knowledge, and there is no ground of defence on which they can rest. Idleness, the worst and most baneful of all evils, because the fruitful parent of a thousand others,—rank and disgusting idleness, is at once the cause and and consequence of this pernicious habit—a habit which, with those who are in full health and the free use of their limbs, nothing can palliate or excuse, and which is only less revolting than intemperance because it is less exposed to the public eye.

Men do not become late risers suddenly; they are initiated, as in all other vices, by degrees;—first a slight indulgence in this way, then a little more, and so forward until the habit becomes irremovably fixed. How important then to shun its approaches; how necessary to avoid every thing which may lead to it. We may be told that every man has a right to distribute his time as he pleases, and if one chooses to spend half his days in bed, no other ought to object. No such right belongs to any man; he is a member of a social compact, and is bound by every principle of society to assist in promoting the common interest. He is, moreover, amenable to a higher tribunal than any in this world for the waste of time and talent which this habit necessarily involves. Has he a family, what must be the evil effect of his example, and how can he justify himself to his children.

In concluding these brief remarks, which we have hastily thrown together, we would urge it upon all who desire to preserve the inestimable blessing of health, or who wish to attain the gifts of fortune and the esteem of their fellow-men, to rise early and go to bed betimes.

On Monday morning of this week, Mr. Jones, a respectable merchant of Missouri, committed suicide, at one of the hotels in this city.

We have been informed that this fatal act grew out of the following circumstance. When about to leave *St. Louis* some time since, a packet containing $4,000 in bank notes, was entrusted to him by a respectable house in that town, to be carried to *Wheeling*. Something happened to delay his departure, and he returned the packet to the owners. A short time after, being again nearly ready to leave, he received the same packet which had not been opened during the interval, and carried it to *Wheeling* where he delivered it as it was directed. From *Wheeling* it was sent to Pittsburgh, and when opened found to contain nothing but papers of no value. By whom the packet was broken open and the notes removed, has not yet been ascertained, but no suspicion in the minds of any of the parties concerned, attaches to Mr. Jones, whose character and circumstances were such as to remove him entirely beyond its reach. A few days since he was informed of the fact, and assured at the same time, that no doubt was entertained of his integrity. So great, however, was his sensibility, that he immediately became very much depressed, and continued so until the period of his death.

We understand Mr. Jones was an Englishman of highly respectable connections, and that he emigrated to this country some years since with a considerable capital. After remaining a short while in Philadelphia, he went to Missouri, where he has since been engaged in extensive business. The strongest testimony is borne in favour of his character and conduct by those who knew him, and his untimely end is deeply regretted.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SONGSTER.

A new edition of this popular work, has just been published by Mr. Grigg, in a volume which for neatness and beauty, far surpasses any thing of the kind we have yet seen. The songs, of which the present edition is composed, have been selected with much taste and discrimination. The best American, and a large number of Scotch and English songs by the leading writers of those countries, are comprised in the book. We have much pleasure in recommending it to general patronage.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The receipts of this house, were, with commendable liberality, on Tuesday last, appropriated to the Widow and children of the late Tyral Deaves, who was accidentally killed a short time since, at Chesnut street Theatre. We have rarely seen a fuller or more fashionable audience. Mr. Forrest, gratuitously rendered his services on this occasion, performed *Sir Giles Overeach*, in Massenger's Comedy of a *New Way to pay Old Debts*, in a manner which was highly creditable to him, and which added to the very favourable impression he made during his late engagement. An appropriate poetical address, written expressly for that night, by Dr. M'Hon of this city, was effectively delivered by Mr. Blake, and received general commendation.—*Miss George* also volunteered two or three songs, and the entertainments on the whole were very superior.

Mr. Forrest being loudly called for, consented to remain another night, and in consequence played *Virginius* on Thursday, to a crowded house. He has lately reaped nothing but laurels in this city.

Next week Mr. Jas. Wallack commences a short engagement in the course of which he will appear as *Rienzi*, in Miss Mitford's new tragedy of that name.

Mr. Placide, a deserving and meritorious actor takes a benefit this evening, and we hope he will not be forgotten. His bill of fare is quite attractive.

A fall of snow commenced about two o'clock yesterday morning. It had continued when our paper went to press, without intermission, and in great abundance, and will probably be much deeper than any we have yet had. Wind N. by E.

The following premiums are offered to our correspondents for original compositions for the Casket.

Four volumes of the Casket to the writer of the best American Tale.

Three volumes for the best Moral Essay.

Three volumes for the best Biography of American character, Male or Female.

Two volumes for the Best Poem.

Two volumes for the second best Tale.

The Articles to be addressed to S. C. Atkinson (free of postage) and handed in by the 1st of May, 1829.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. De Lancey, WILLIAM M. BOYCE, of the U. S. Army, to MARY, daughter of the late Thomas M'Euen.

On Tuesday evening, 17th instant, by the Right Reverend Bishop White, Mr. C. W. FABER, of New York, to Miss ANNA BOLTON BOOTH, of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 8th inst. by Isaac Bodeau, Esq. Mr. MARTIN C. SELLIEN, to Miss WILHELMENA WESTFALL, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. by the Rev. E. Cushman, Mr. JAMES L. EBERT, of this city, to Miss BARBARA RICHARDS, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely, Mr. WILLIAM W. M'MAIN, Merchant, to Miss CATHARINE ANN, daughter of James Stuart, Esq. all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Captain FRANCIS C. CAREY, of this port, to Miss CATHARINE BURTON, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Michael Harly, Mr. JOSEPH JONES, to Miss CATHARINE SMITH, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN SHANNON, of this city, to Miss MARY LUDINBURGH, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. by John K. Cowperthwaite, Esquire, Mr. BENJAMIN SEAL, of Chester County, Pa. to Miss FRANCES E. TANGUY, of Gloucester County, N. J.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst. at the residence of Mrs. Duncan, in the Borough of Carlisle, THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq. of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Duncan, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

On Tuesday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. T. Beveridge, Mr. SAMUEL CHESNUT, to Mrs. ESTHER POLLOCK, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 17th inst. by the Rev. T. Beveridge, Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, to Miss JANE BOYD, both of the Northern Liberties.

In Trinity Church, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. W. C. Mead, Mr. CADWALADER COUPLAND, to Miss AMY ZIBLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, mahogany sawyer, in the 49th year of his age, a native of England, and for many years a respectable citizen of this State.

On Wednesday, LYDIA ANN WARDELL, daughter of Henry Wardell, aged five months.

On Wednesday morning at five o'clock, JANE OLTON, in the 72d year of her age.

On First Day, the 15th inst. at noon, ZEBULON HOLMES, in the 58th year of his age.

On Monday morning, the 16th inst. Mr. WILLIAM BANKER, of Spring Garden, Philadelphia county, after a short illness.

On Monday morning, PATRICK BOYLE, in the 47th year of his age.

On Monday, Mr. MICHAEL O'NEIL, in the 41st year of his age.

On Sixth day, 30th ultimo, after a painful illness of seven days, in the 17th year of his age, JOSHUA M. ALLEN, son of Charles and Rebecca Allen, of this city.

On the 10th inst. at his residence, in Worcester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the 28th year of his age, JOHN FARIS FASSITT, son of Thomas Fassitt, Esq. of this city.

On Monday, the 2d day of February, inst. at the house of Samuel Reemsnyder, in Earlville, Earl township, Lancaster County, OWEN WILLIAMS, Cabinet Maker, formerly from Philadelphia.

In Foster, R. I. on the 6th inst. after a short illness, the venerable JOHN AYLSWORTH, in the 81st year of his age, a member of the Society of Friends. In the various relations of life he was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, an exemplary christian, and an honest man.

On the morning of the 12th inst. at Baltimore, in the 54th year of her age, ESTHER, wife of Ely Balderston, leaving a disconsolate husband and a numerous family of children to mourn their irreparable loss. In the death of this truly pious woman, the Society of Friends, to which she belonged, has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the poor, a feeling and benevolent friend.

At Bath, Steuben county, N. Y. JAMES MOORE, aged nearly 100 years. He was a native of Ireland, was among the early settlers of that county, and blessed with a degree of health which seldom falls to the lot of man, not being ever recollected to have employed a physician during his life. About four hours previous to his death, he smoked his pipe as usual, and was soon after gathered peacefully to his fathers.

At Montpelier, Va. the residence of James Madison, departed this life on Wednesday, February 11th, aged 98, Mrs. ELEANOR MADISON, the venerated parent of our Ex-President.

OBITUARY.

Died on Thursday, the 12th inst. at Darby, SARAH BUNTING, in the eighty eighth year of her age. Her remains were consigned on the Saturday following to the cheerless grave, there to commingle with the dust of her father. Her disposition was of that mild, and christian cast, which has ever adorned the true followers of our saviour, and her faith in the blessings proffered by her redeemer, steadfast and unshaken, she has left the sublunary scenes of the world, to taste the pure fountains of everlasting peace, with "angels, and the spirits of the just made perfect."

Where boundless bliss and everlasting love
Will hail her entrance to the realms above. J.

STATEMENT OF DEATHS,

With the Diseases and Ages, in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the 1st of January, 1828, to the 1st of January, 1829.

Apthea,	5	Brought over,	2751
Atrophy,	38	Gout,	6
Abscess,	20	Gangrene,	11
Apoplexy,	46	Gun Shot Wound,	2
Angina Pectoris,	5	Hernia,	4
Asthma,	13	Hives,	71
Aneurism,	1	Hooping Cough,	57
Burnt,	21	Hæmorrhage,	23
Bronchitis,	27	Insanity,	17
Consumption,	481	Inflammation of the	
Convulsions,	315	Breast,	13
Catarrh,	49	Lungs,	130
Casualties,	19	Stomach,	36
Contusion,	6	Brain,	68
Cholera,	231	Bowels,	88
Cancer,	18	Liver,	39
Compression of the		Peritonæum,	19
Brain,	2	Kidneys,	4
Caries,	1	Bladder,	4
Chorea Sancti Viti,	1	Heart,	2
Colic,	6	Knee Joint,	1
Cachexy,	3	Uterus,	1
Coup de Soleil,	2	Jaundice,	11
Childbed,	8	Locked Jaw,	4
Debility,	286	Laudanum to excess,	9
Decay,	16	Measles,	58
Dropsy,	97	Mortification,	12
of the Breast,	46	Mania-a-Potu,	82
in the Head,	110	Old Age,	64
Dysentery,	60	Palsy,	41
Diarhœa,	89	Pleurisy,	5
Drowned,	58	Phlegmasia Dolens,	1
Drunkenness,	30	Rheumatism,	8
Dyspepsia,	3	Still Born,	921
Drinking cold water,	5	Sudden,	53
Diabetes,	2	Suffocation,	2
Disease of the Heart,	20	Suicide,	7
Hip Joint,	1	Stone,	2
Spine,	1	Scrofula,	14
Epilepsy,	17	Small Pox,	107
Eruptions,	6	Sore Throat,	16
Erysipelas,	1	Spina Bifida,	3
Fracture,	2	Stricture,	1
Found Dead,	22	Syphilis,	7
Fungus Hæmatodes,	4	Tubercles of Brain,	1
Fever,	118	Tumours,	11
Bilious,	103	Teething,	7
Typhus,	48	Ulcers,	19
Intermittent,	21	Violence,	5
Remittent,	68	Varicoid,	7
Inflammatory,	7	Vomiting,	1
Hectic,	2	Worms,	4
Puerperal,	7	Wounds,	4
Nervous,	13	Unknown,	71
Carried over,	2751	Total,	4292

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 year,	1254	From 40 to 50,	372
From 1 to 2,	395	50 to 60,	206
2 to 5,	329	60 to 70,	191
5 to 10,	148	70 to 80,	150
10 to 15,	70	80 to 90,	90
15 to 20,	113	90 to 100,	12
20 to 30,	498	100 to 110,	2
30 to 40,	459	110 to 120,	3

Deaths in each Months of the within period.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January,	200	161	361
February,	146	126	272
March,	141	151	292
April,	185	133	318
May,	125	129	252
June,	140	203	343
July,	154	385	539
August,	168	247	415
September,	243	228	471
October,	185	185	390
November,	139	160	299
December,	144	156	300
	2015	2277	4292

NOTE.—Of the foregoing there were *males* of 20 years and upwards, 1166—1204 under 20 years—855 *females* of 20 years and upwards—and 1067 under 20 years.

There were 356 returns received at the Health Office of persons who died in the Alms House of the city during the year; and 306 people of colour are included in the statement of interments.

Agreeably to returns made to the Health Office, and collected from 137 practitioners of midwifery, there have been born in the city and liberties, from the 1st of January 1828, to the 31st of December, 1828, 3694 male, and 3506 female children—making the total number of births 7200; leaving a difference between the births and interments of 2908.

By order of the Board of Health,

JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

Health Office, Philadelphia, January 1, 1829.

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected by J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 33 South Third street.

	Per. cent. dis.
Banks in Maine	1
Hallowell and Augusta	no sale
Kennebeck & Passamaquoddy	do.
New Hampshire	1
Vermont	1
Massachusetts.	
Boston	1
Country Banks	1
Nantucket	1
Castine	no sale
Rhode Island	1
Connecticut	1
Canada.	
Canada, Montreal,	4
Montreal Bank	4
York	4
Kingston	no sale
Michigan, Detroit	3
New York	
All the City Banks par Except Franklin Bank	75 dis
Jacob Barker's notes	75
Albany and Troy	1
Other Banks	1
Niagara	uncert'n
Plattsburg	87 1-2
Hudson	worth nothing
New Jersey.	
Trenton State Bk. failed	
Lombard & Protect.	do.
Jersey City	do.
Franklin B. J. C.	do.
Morris Canal	12
Weehawk and Hackensack	1-2
Hoboken	1-2
Newark	do.
Perth Amboy	do.
Sussex	do.
New Brunswick	1
Salem, $5 & up.	par
Trenton Banking Co.	pr
Mount Holly and Cumberland	par
State Bk. at Camden	do.
Do at N Brunswick,	1
Do at Morris	1
Do at Elizabethtown	1
Patterson	1 1
Pennsylvania.	
Philad. Banks	par
Chester	do.
West Chester	do.
Germantown	do.
Easton	do.
Lancaster	do.
Columbia	do.
Farmers at Reading	do.
Bucks County	do.
Chambersburg	1
Gettysburg	1
Bank of Pittsburg	1
City Bk. of do.	no sale
Farmers' & Mechanics do.	no sale
Greensburg	3
Brownsville	3
Centre	10
Huntingdon	20
Silver Lake	uncertain
Milton	do.
Greencastle	do.
Juniata	do.
Bedford	do.
Beaver	do.
Uniontown	do.
Washington	do.
Marietta	do.
New Hope,	50

	Per cent. dis.
Delaware.	
Laurel	25
All others	par
Maryland.	
Baltimore	1
Annapolis	1
Easton	1
Frederickstown	1
Hagerstown	1
Havre-de-Grace	1
Westminster	1
Elkton	uncer.
Prince Georges Co.	1
Caroline	5
Cumberland	50
Snowhill	no sale
Somerset & Worcest.	do.
Somerset at Princess Anne	do.
Virginia.	
Richmond	1
Branches	1
Lynchburg	1
Petersburg	1
Norfolk	1
Valley Bank	1
Branches	1
Branch at Romney	1
Wheeling	1
Columbia District.	
Bank of Columbia	25
Washington	1
Georgetown	1
Alexandria	1
Franklin of do.	no sale
Merchants' do.	do.
North Carolina.	
State Bank	3½
Branches	3½
Cape Fear	2½
Newbern	3½
South Carolina.	
Charleston	1 a 2
Cheraw	uncertain
Hamburg	do
Georgia.	
Savannah	2 a 3 1-2
Branch of do at Augusta	2 a 2½
Branches at Eatonton	2 a 2 1-2
Greenboro'	2 a 2 1-2
Milledgeville	2 a 2 1-2
Washington	2 a 2 1-2
Augusta Banks	2 a 2 1-2
Darien	3
Augusta Bridge Co.	no sale
Kentucky.	
Old Bank & Branch	25
Commonwealth	33
Ohio.	
Chillicothe	3
Steubenville	3
Marietta	3
Mount Pleasant	3
New Lancaster	3
Western Reserve	3
Columbus	3
Dayton	6
Tennessee.	
State Bank & Branch	10
Branches	10
Bank of Nashville	50
Yeatman & Woods'	
Alabama.	
Mobile	10 to 15
Tombecbie	uncertain
Cahawba	uncertain
Natchez	7
Banks at N. Orleans	5

Spanish Dollars	par to 1-2 prem.
American Gold	¼ prem.
Guiness	8 3
Sovereigns	4 80 to 4 85
Doubloons	15 90
Patrio do.	15 35
Old Plate per oz.	19
Head do.	204

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—I would wish, through the medium of your widely circulating paper, to point the attention of a discerning public to "the new and improved system of writing, taught by Mr. Henry Bristow, from Regent street, London." The prejudice against teachers of writing and their systems in this city is very strong, but I am certain, that any person who will be at the pains to inquire into the merits of the system of Mr. Bristow, will be at once convinced of its utility. Before commencing the course of lessons, the pupil is directed to write a sentence, which is preserved until he has finished, when he again writes it. There could not certainly be a more fair way of exhibiting the improvement which is effected by the system; and as the specimens are preserved by Mr. B., any one may have an opportunity of inspecting them, and judging for themselves, by calling at the corner of Fourth and Arch streets. As the time which is occupied by the lessons is so short, (about 1-4th of an hour,) and the improvement so very great, it is to be hoped that all will seize the present opportunity of acquiring, by the aid of Mr. Bristow, a permanently neat and beautiful hand. H.

COMMUNICATION.

The petition of CHARLES COLLADAY, of the City of Philadelphia, now before the House, for an act, changing his name to Charles *Jackson* Colladay, refers to Charles Colladay, House Carpenter, and not to Charles Colladay, at present residing in Kensington.

The Hon. John Sergeant, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Philoclean Society to deliver the Annual Address in July next, before the Philoclean and Peithessophian Societies, attached to Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J. We understand Mr. Sergeant has accepted this appointment.

Madame Feron was well received at Boston on Monday evening—almost every one of her songs having been encored. The Bulletin relates the following anecdote of the effects of her warbling upon an animal of the quadruped species:—"One incident occurred which occasioned some merriment, and Madame F. could scarcely restrain her risible faculties—While in the midst of one of her songs, a large dog behind the scenes by some accident got loose and wandered upon the stage—he stopped and looked at the singer—then marched gravely across to the opposite wing, and deliberately took his seat facing the pit, listening seemingly with all the rapture of a connoisseur; but the audience, in spite of the charm resting upon them, got into a roar, which did not subside until the manager made his appearance and unceremoniously dragged off poor Tray by the nape."

WASHINGTON BLUES.—The Company will parade on Monday, the 23d inst. in honour of the Birth of the Illustrious Washington, at 9½ o'clock, A. M. precisely, at Holahan's. By order of Captain J. S. RILEY. C. MEESER, F. S.

feb. 21—1t

NOTICE.—To-morrow evening, at the Universalist Church in Callowhill street, a lecture will be delivered upon the 4th verse of the 18th chapter of Ezekiel, "The Soul that sinneth, it shall die."

NOTICE.—Mr. Fisk will deliver an address, at the Lombard street Church, commemorative of the Birth of the Illustrious Washington, before several Volunteer Companies of this city, to-morrow morning.

Potter's Paper Warehouse.

REMOVED to No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street, where every description of Paper

Extra Imperial and Imperial Printing Paper.
Double Medium, Medium, Royal and Super Royal do.
Folio and Quarto Post and Cap Writing Paper, of various qualities, hot pressed and plain.
Bank Note and Lottery Ticket Paper.
Cap Wrappers and Card Middles.
Yellow Royal and Blue Medium.
Box Boards and Wrapping Paper.
Blotting and Flat Cap do.
Medium Policy and Writing Paper.

With a constant supply of almost every description of Paper made in this country. Liberal credits will be given, or discounts made for cash. feb. 21—tf

SPLENDID CELEBRATION,

In Honor of the Illustrious ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, on the 4th of March next, at Lebanon, corner of Tenth and South streets, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the honor of announcing that he has purchased a Buffaloe from the Rocky Mountain, of immense size, and in most excellent order, fed by Mr. C. Pray, for the purpose of being slaughtered and roasted.

Also, a very handsome fat Bear, with a view to contribute to the general eclat on the day of the President's Inauguration.

Tickets of admission, entitling the bearer to a cut off either animal, may be had at the bar, at 25 cents each, and the public can be gratified with a sight of them at any time previous to the fourth of March, free of charge.

They will be slaughtered on Monday, the 24.

feb. 21—2t JOHN PASCAL.

SCRAP ENGRAVINGS.

JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers, at their Fancy Store, No. 65 South Third street, a great variety of small COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, of an entire new description, consisting of Landscapes, Portraits, Flowers, Fruits, &c. &c.

Also, a beautiful assortment of plain Engravings, of every description, from ONE CENT upwards, suitable for Scrap Books and Tables. S. HART & SON.

☞ Direction—opposite Girard's Bank.

feb. 21—1

LEEDS & WIGGINS,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at No. 32 South Fifth street, four doors below Walnut street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to share the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms. feb. 21—3m

FIRE ENGINE.

FOR SALE, A FIRE ENGINE, nearly first Class, LYON, Maker, will play about 175 feet, has been in use but eight years, and is very suitable for a Country Village. Apply to

WILLIAM P. SMITH.

feb. 21—1t No. 152 South Tenth street.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

No. 137 North Eighth street, 6 doors above Race, E. E. side.

THE PROPRIETOR of the New Circulating Library desires to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has made arrangements for all the new and popular Novels, Romances, Tales, &c. and having already a stock of old works of merit, will receive the calls of his patrons with grateful acknowledgments.

P. S. Pelham, Disowned, Zillah, Tekeah, or the White Rose, Crockford's, or Life in the West, together with many other publications, have already been added.

feb. 21—3m

CLOTH STORE,

NO. 6 DECATUR STREET.

THE Subscribers have just received a splendid assortment of super assorted Cloths, consisting of

Extra and superfine water finish blues,
Imperial, middle and low priced blacks,
Extra super wooded greens, olive and citrons,
do. small brown, carbo, claret, &c.

Also, just opened, one case superfine Cassimeres, containing super blues, black, drab, steel, Navarino, cinnamon and Queen's mixtures.

One truss splendid Valencias, neat patterns.

Also, on hand, an extensive assortment of superfine, middling and low priced blue, black and medley Cloths; blue, black and fancy Cassimeres; black, buff and white Cassimeres, for vests; Ladies' Habit Cloths, light and dark blues, blacks, browns, bronze, bottle green, olive, scarlet and mixtures; Silk, Silk Velvet, Valencia, Twilled, Marseilles, and other Vestings; Gilt and Lasting Coat and Vest Buttons; Italian Sewings; Scarf and Leger Twist; Dundee Canvas; red Army Cloth; mixt, drab and red Paddings; Shirtings and Sheetings, &c. &c. with a variety of other goods, for sale on the most reasonable terms, by

SHOEMAKER & LOVE,

feb. 21—3t No. 6 Decatur street.

GEORGE TAGG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his old stand, No. 1 SOUTH SECOND STREET, where he intends keeping for sale, as usual, a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms. Jan. 17—eo3w.

To Tavern Keepers and the Public

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement received, offers the following articles at reasonable prices:—

WINE BITTERS, CORDIALS, CATSUPS, ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, &c

Also, the only kind of BITTERS manufactured this city, suitable for making that very pleasant a fashionable drink, RED ROVER. By several years experience, he has brought those high flavored Bitters a perfection highly esteemed by most public houses this city.

☞ None are genuine for making Red Rover, exc his signature is on the label on the Barrel, Keg, Dem john, or bottle.

Apply at the Subscriber's Old Establishment, No. Marshall's Court, running from Fourth to Fifth, tween Prune and Spruce streets. S. TOBIAS.

Store-Keepers, to sell again, allowed a liberal count. feb. 21—3m*

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation bestowed upon me last Fall, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,

feb. 6—tf GEORGE REES.

DR. MILDERBURG'S INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND

FOR the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek Nation of Indians, and during his residence of years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to cut several plants, bruise and boil their juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment on the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reasons they gave when interrogated by the Do

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

MARCH OF THE INTELLECT IN IRELAND.

A priest sold a Priest his box to hire.
Who first with chivy'd him—he must first confess,
"Well," said the boy, "suppose, Sir, I am willing,
"What is you charge?" "Ten you, 'tis but a shilling!"
"Must all men pay?" and all men make confession?"
"Yes, every man of Catholic profession."
"And who do you confess to?"—"Why—the Dean."
"And do the Deans confess?"—"Yes, boy, they do,
"Confess to Bishops, and pay smartly too."
"Do Bishops, Sir confess? if so—to whom?"
"Why they do confess, and pay the Church of Rome."
"Well," quoth the boy,—"all this is mighty, odd,
"And does the Pope confess?"—"Oh yes to God."
"And does God charge the Pope?"—"No," quoth the Priest,
"God charges nothing"—"Oh then God is best;
"God is able to forgive, and always willing,
"To him I shall confess—and save my shilling."

WHAT AM I?

My first and last transposed, are still
In sound and sense the same;
Of half-whipp'd truant's low complaint,
I constitute the name.
But last and read, I am the cause
Of many a weeping eye,
And broken heart, and orphan tear—
The drunkard's daily cry. [MUSEUM.]

CROSS READINGS.

1. Just published, the lives and adventures of —25 hhds. of Porto Rico molasses. Also, Female Biography, and Incidents illustrative of the domestic virtues, and literary accomplishments of—8 hhds. of Lorrillard's Scotch snuff.

2. The sailor who was condemned and executed, on board the Brandywine Frigate on the 4th inst.—arrived in New York yesterday, with a full cargo of sperm oil.

3. Navigation.—The barn of Mr. Thomas Christopher, of Cherry-Valley, N. Y.—was lately sent to Botany Bay for pouring aqua-fortis into a mare's ear.

4. Fifty-six acres of good woodland—was found yesterday tied up in a silk handkerchief, on the corner of Market and Sixth streets.

5. A celebrated match race took place on Nov. 3d, between—the celebrated authoress of the Black Book, and a bachelor from Kentucky.

6. In Dryden, N. Y. there was taken from the stomach of a fatted hog,—a beautiful farm, belonging to Mr. William Thompson.

TENDRE.

There are nine several multipliers, bearing the proportion to each other of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, which if transposed and multiplied into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the product of each figure of the multiplier, placed under that of the other, beginning at units, will produce respectively 111111111; also that the same multipliers and the same multiplicand, by the ordinary process of multiplication, will produce severally 111111111, 222222222, 333333333, 444444444, 555555555, 666666666, 777777777, 888888888, 999999999, which you may publish for the amusement of the curious, if you think proper.

A ——ing young fellow was lately robbed in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The robber first knocked him down with his ☞, and then came near putting a . to his existence with a ←. Several = cases have happened in that CT lately, and it is proposed to add a ¢ to the criminal code on their account.

From the Dover Gazette.

Messrs. Gibbs & Turner.—One of your subscribers, a few evenings past, informed me that the following Puzzle had been inserted in the Dover Gazette of the 23d of December last, which had not been answered; signifying that an explanation would be agreeable to some of the curious among your readers:—

"There are living in one house in Lexington, Ms. 3 families, consisting of 3 husbands, 3 wives, 4 children, 2 grand-children, 2 fathers, 2 mothers, and 2 grand-fathers, and only 6 in all."

ANALYSIS OF THE PUZZLE.

Let A, B, C, personify the 3 husbands, and X, Y, Z, the 3 wives; then will these letters represent those 6 persons mentioned in the puzzle. A, weds a wife, by whom he has a daughter X. After this his wife dies and he is left a widower. His daughter X, weds a husband and bears a son C. After this her husband deceases and she becomes a widow. B, weds a wife, by whom he has a daughter Y. After this his wife dies and he is left a widower. His daughter Y, weds a husband and bears a daughter Z. After this her husband deceases and she becomes a widow. Hence it is clear, that X, Y, C and Z are the 4 children, also C and Z are the 2 grand-children. A and B are the 2 fathers, also the 2 grand-fathers, and X and Y are the 2 mothers. Two thirds of the members of this house of Lexington, at present, are widowers and widows; a majority of the house being on their side; a marriage and two inter-marriages speedily ensues and forms them into families. Widowers are assiduous in courtship, not forgetting this maxim—

He, who courts a widow, must court her day and night,
But he, who courts a maid, comes seldom in her sight.

"A, marries the widow Y, and there two compose the first family. B, marries the widow X, and these two compose the second family. Lastly Master C addresses Miss Z, solicits her hand, succeeds and marries her, and these two compose the third family." M. S.

NEW METHOD OF DRYING WET CANDLES.

In a village not far from Chester, a lady entered her kitchen, and found the oven swimming with grease. On asking the servant, a Welsh girl, the cause, the Cambrian maid answered with the greatest simplicity, "Look you, mistress, the candle was fall in the water, and I was put her in the oven to dry."

A RICH MENDICANT.—A gentleman seeing a miserable looking beggar sitting on a step, tying his ragged clothes together, and commiserating his situation, gave him some money, at the same time telling him he was sorry to see him so poor. 'Poor!' cried the fellow, affecting a look of surprise, 'don't you see I am *collecting my rents?*'

A REPORT.—A person seeing a gamester playing unfairly, gave him a hint of his knavery. 'Ah,' said the wag with a sneer, you are a sharp fellow.' 'I know I am a sharp fellow,' answered the other, 'but you are a *sharper.*'

When the late Marquess of Londonderry was sitting for his bust, coals were at an enormous price; and the noble Lord, who had been for some time shivering in his seat; took the opportunity, when the sculptor went out for more clay, of throwing some coals upon the fire. "Oh, my good Lord, I don't know what Mr. Nollekens will say!" exclaimed Mrs. Nollekens, who was bolstered up and bound to an old night chair by the fire-side; "Never mind, my good Lady," answered his Lordship, "tell him to put them into my bill." Lonsdale, the portrait painter, who found him one severe winter's evening starving himself before a handful of fire, requested to be permitted to throw a few coals on; and before Mr. Nollekens could reply, on they were. Lonsdale, strongly suspecting that they would be taken off as soon as he was gone, was determined to be convinced; and when he had reached the street-door, pretended to have forgotten something, and returned and found the sculptor busily employed in lifting off the coal with an old pair of tongs.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, Dec 25.—"The county of Tipperary—the scene of the marchings of the regimented and marshalled troops of the Association, last summer—has not been in such a state of disturbance as at the present time since the Rock Insurrection of 1824-5. Parties of armed men appear by night, and take away guns from the farmers' houses.—New tenants too are visited by these insurgents and sworn to quit their premises, and all the symptoms of an Agrarian insurrection are already perceptible. On Friday night, a dreadful outrage took place at Ballycapley. A farmer named Condren, in good circumstances, took a farm there, and went to reside upon it about three weeks since. On the above night, a party of assassins repaired to his house, beat him dreadfully, and would have deprived him of life, but that he promised to quit the premises and return to his old farm. Condren is acquainted with the ruffians who attacked him, but he is afraid to lodge information against them, or to prosecute, *as they are some of the party calling themselves the Association Police.* Thursday night, a riot took place in the streets of Nenagh, between two fighting parties, named the M'Donoughs and the Dwyers. The police came out to interfere, and were treated roughly by both parties; the lives of three of them are despaired of; one of the police is dead."—*Courier.*

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD MEMORY.—To some one who was complaining of his memory, Dr. Johnson said—"Pray, sir, do you ever forget what money you are worth, or who gave you the last kick on the shins that you had? Now, if you pay the same attention to what you read, as you do to your temporal concerns and your bodily feelings, you would impress it as deeply upon your memory."

The following are the ingredients and their quantities, which constituted the puddings served up to the inmates of the workhouse of the parish of Lambeth, on Christmas day. The number of persons who partook of this Lilliputian dish amounted to between seven and eight hundred:—Flour 475lb., suet 144lb., raisins 300lb., sugar 44lb., ginger 3lb., allspice 2 1-2lb., milk 160 quarts, and strong beer 11 quarts: the whole weight of the pudding, when the ingredients were blended, was 1506 1-2lbs., and their cost amounted to £23.—*Standard.*

The following remarkable instance of almost total want of fat, and obliteration of the lymphatic system, is mentioned by Larry:—"A person advanced in years, and affected with melancholy, became, without any evident cause, in such a dry state, as to be unable to move without producing a horrid cracking noise in all his bones, even the spine, to such a degree, that (being a priest) he was obliged to give up saying mass, as the noise was so great as to astonish the vulgar, and make children laugh."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNOLENCY.—Sarah Carter, the daughter of a widow cottager residing at Stapleford, in this county, has been in what is vulgarly called a trance for the last five weeks, during which time she has neither opened her eyes, spoken, or taken any sustenance whatever, and appears quite unconscious of what passes around her; her countenance is placid, her cheeks are tinged with a slight colour, and have the appearance of health. Her frame seems to have undergone no change from fasting, she having taken no nutriment during that time; her mouth is quite closed and teeth clenched, so as to prevent the admission of fluid. A physician who has attended her, considers the case of a very peculiar nature: she had been previously indisposed for months past, and her whole support since last May to the time alluded to, has been fruit, but for the past five weeks she has taken *nothing* whatever.—*Cambridge Press.*

In St. Petersburgh there is a large hall, in which there are models clothed in the uniforms and accoutrements of every regiment in the Russian service. Of every change that may be made in the uniform, etc. of a regiment, however far it may be from St. Petersburgh, the colonel or commanding officer is bound to send instant intelligence to the Military Model Hall; so that when an officer exchanges from one place to another, he is in no difficulty about the accoutrements, although the regiment may be on the borders of China, as he can procure an exact copy from the Military Model Hall. He thus can procure from the tailors, the hat makers, the armourist, the feather dealers, etc. of St. Petersburgh, the various things he may want; and clothing, etc., generally speaking, is cheaper at St Petersburgh than in any other parts of the Russian empire.

A remarkable instance of indolence is related by the Journal de Caen. A. M. Hellouin, for some time justice of the peace of the Canton of Aunay, was so extremely indolent, that he would not leave his bed to perform the duties of his office, but caused litigating parties to come to his chamber, where he pronounced judgment in their respective cases. Having been deposed about six years ago, he never quitted his bed except for most urgent business. Upon his death, which took place a few days ago, his will was opened, and found to contain directions for him to be buried in his bed, including matrasses, bolsters, pillow, blankets and sheets. The singular injunction was strictly executed.

NOVEL MODE OF EJECTMENT.—A harmless yet whimsical joke was played off, in the school-house of Douno, when occupied as a police-office, by the special constables on duty during the late fair.—A stout robust native of the Emerald Isle, apparently more under the influence of mountain dew than good breeding, staggered into the office about midnight, without the least ceremony stretched himself on his back on the brick floor. In a few minutes afterwards, the loudness of the notes which proceeded from Pat's nasal organ, betokened that he was sound asleep, although what followed gave evidence that this was more assumed than real. The room was dark and gloomy, yet the intermitting light which escaped from a feeble fire, showed the constables that if they should attempt to eject the stranger *vi et armis*, they had rather an "ugly customer" to deal with. In the midst of their dilemma, a wag among the number he thought him of a plan for effecting their object, without any trouble. He accordingly began to whisper mysteriously to his companions—yet sufficiently audible to reach Pat's ears—what an excellent opportunity they had of securing a good subject for the anatomist's knife. All affected to be delighted with the scheme, and agreed—still in whispers—that, being only an Irishman, there could be no risk of discovery, while there was a certainty of a subject so fresh yielding a handsome sum. One proposed to smother him—another to bleed him to death. It was now remarked that Pat's nasal notes fell at least an octave—an indication sufficient to induce the constables to proceed in their threats. It was allowed that smothering was a neat way of doing the business, but unluckily they had neither bed nor blanket;—a patch on his mouth would not do, for they had no sticking-plaster. The various modes for stabbing and strangling were in this way discussed, but rejected, for fear of either abusing the room, or making an unseemly subject for the anatomist. At length shooting him through the head was agreed upon as the least objectionable mode. During this debate the prostrate Hibernian was evidently in a most uncomfortable state of trepidation; his snoring indications of sleep died away to suppressed breathings; and it was observed that he slily managed to hitch himself forward towards the door, by catching his heels at the irregularities in the floor. To poor Pat, every moment was fraught with danger. His assumed assassins affected to commence the operation of loading the piece which must in a few minutes terminate his existence;—at each note of preparation for effecting the horrid deed, Pat had recourse to his novel mode of progression. Matters went on in this way till the ramming down of the last cartridge—which was done with as much precision and parade as a pen-case and black lead pencil would permit. Pat at this interesting moment was right opposite the door which happened to be partly open. He sprung to his feet in an instant—and at one leap cleared the door, and bolted out of sight,—his tormentors never having seen or heard of him since.—*Sterling Advertiser.*

A COWARD.—'You are a coward,' said a low Londoner to a poor countryman who had refused to fight. 'No, I bean't,' said the countryman, 'I have nothing to do with *cows*, I am a *shepherd.*'

The elephant, in a wild state, is so strictly wedded to its mate, that, when one of a pair dies, or is captured, the other is driven from the herd; and, in this state of banishment, becomes moody, irritable, and vicious, and exceedingly dangerous of approach.

Sanguinary Affray with Resurrection Men.

FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST.

On the night of Thursday, and morning of Friday last, Merrion Church-yard was made a scene of blood and outrage, under circumstances at once shocking to humanity. Sometime about a week back, a female of the name of Ryan, died in the neighbourhood of Merrion, and was interred in the church-yard there. After the burial, four brothers of the deceased, assisted by some friends, kept constant watch at the grave of their sister, to protect her remains from that violation, the practice of which has latterly been carried on to such a frightful extent on the dead, in those cemeteries more immediately in the vicinity of the metropolis.

On the above night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, the Ryans having left two of their party as sentinels at the grave, retired with the remainder into a cabin, which it adjoins close to the church-yard. They had not been long there when a knock was given at the door; it was opened, and outside appeared a party consisting of about nine or ten persons, some of whom addressing themselves to those within, announced to them at once what they were, and the purport of their business—namely, that they were resurrection men, and came there to raise bodies as subjects for dissection, adding that being aware of their being engaged watching a corpse, they had called upon them, in the first instance, for the purpose of having the grave in which it was deposited pointed out to them, in order that they might avoid it. To this the reply from the other party was, that although they came there especially to guard a particular body, yet that while they remained they were determined equally to protect the others, and in a word, that they would not suffer any whatever to be disturbed.

The "Resurrection men" on this expressed their determination to go to *work* at once, and raise and carry off by force, if necessary, as many bodies as they pleased, without regard or discrimination towards any one beyond another. They were proceeding accordingly to act up to this declaration, when the opposing party sallied forth and arranged themselves to resist their entrance into the burying ground. A conflict instantly ensued—sticks, stones, and fists were the only weapons in requisition, and after a pretty smart contest in this way, the "Resurrectionists" were defeated, and compelled to retire, giving, however, in their retreat, their antagonists to understand they would take measures that their triumph should be of but temporary duration.

About two o'clock in the morning they returned to the scene of action, several of whom were provided with fire-arms; others came prepared with pick-axes, and other instruments of their unhallowed trade, as their offensive weapons. Those whom they thus came to attack had employed their time in increasing their force, by the addition of both men and arms; they now stood in regular array in the church-yard. There was no time spent in parley. A volley of bullets, slugs, and swan drops, from the Resurrectionists commenced the engagement. This was promptly answered by a similar discharge from the other side, while those who were not armed with guns rushed on each other with such weapons as they possessed. The consequences that might be expected were soon felt. One of the defending party, a man named Ward, received a ball in one of his arms, and while in the act of attempting to discharge a pistol in return, the barrel, from being overcharged, burst and shattered his right hand in a dreadful manner; others on the same side also felt the effects of their adversaries' shot; while at the same time more than one of the invaders of the sanctuary of the tomb were observed to fall, and a few to withdraw themselves altogether, evidently disabled from taking any further part in the combat.

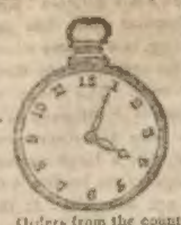
After the contest had been supported for some time, the wretches, who had originally been the cause of this bloodshed, began to give way, and were soon after entirely driven from the premises, when they retreated towards town, bearing with them their wounded companions. The field of action, on the following morning, exhibited abundant proof of the fury and deadly animosity with which hostilities had been carried on. Since the occurrence, a strong party of the William's-town Police, under Peace Officer M'Dowell, continues to patrol nightly near the Church-yard.

GOOD BACON.

The following is the mode of curing bacon in Virginia, laid down by a gentleman of the Isle of Wight county, who has had much experience in the process.

"To have good bacon the pork must be fat. It may possibly be too fat, though that is very rarely the case in Virginia. Hogs about eighteen months old, which are raised poor, and afterwards well fatted in a short time on corn, are, I think, decidedly to be preferred. Before the pork be salted up it should be thoroughly cold, a circumstance indispensable to its lasting preservation; and it is at least the safest course in our uncertain climate, to lose no time afterwards. To give bacon its most exquisite flavour, both molasses or sugar, and saltpetre should be used. I usually put a table spoonful or two of molasses on the flesh side of the ham, a little before it is salted, and after the molasses is rubbed over it, a heaping spoonful or two of finely pulverized saltpeter, the ham supposed to weigh, when cured, from 12 to 15 pounds. I put nearly the same quantity on the middlings and shoulders, and proportionably on the smaller pieces, believing that it essentially contributes not only towards improving the flavour and appearance, but also to the preservation of bacon, and as a preventive against the worm, bug and skipper. In order to insure perfectly sound bacon, the pork must be salted at least twice. The second salting should take place about the third day after the first, at which time I add about a third of the quantity of saltpetre applied in the first instance. If, however, the pork should be frozen when salted in the first instance, it should be re-salted as soon as practicable after it thaws; without which there is great danger of injury. I use the Liverpool sack salt, and prefer it on account of its fineness. A bushel to the thousand weight of pork has been supposed a sufficient quantity. I think it too little, and would not by any means advise that there should be any stint of salt. Five pounds of saltpetre to the above mentioned quantity of pork is, perhaps, quite enough.—Care should be taken to let the brine drain off from the pork, whilst in salt, as its contact with it tends to injure its flavour. If salted in casks, there should be a hole in the bottom, after the second salting, that the brine may escape.—There are different opinions as to the length of time the pork should remain in salt. I would recommend four weeks. If saltpetre in sufficient quantities be used, fat pork can scarcely be made too salt. I have known prime excellent bacon to have remained in salt more than three months. The last operation in curing of bacon is the smoking of it. This may be sufficiently well done, perhaps, with any kind of wood, but solid green wood, as hickory or oak, is the best. Contrary to old opinions, the operation is best carried on in the closest smoke house; considerable degree of heat, too, is not injurious, but promotes and facilitates, I believe, the operation. The old idea of the fire tainting meat is erroneous. The effect, so called, is occasioned by the pork not being thoroughly cured; bacon should be smoked until it is of a dark reddish colour, and it is best done in clear dry weather. In hanging it up, it is most advantageous to put the joints highest; for, as they are most assailable by the skipper fly, they are least likely thereby to have eggs deposited on them. There is an opinion which has long universally prevailed, and which I think the experience of the last winter has belied. It is, that if pork be once thoroughly cold before salting, it may with proper care be saved. This in ordinary winters is true. But in such a winter as last, when the thermometer ran, in 24 hours, from between 30 and 40 to between 60 and 70, and remained so for four or five days, I do not think that fat and large pork can be saved by any reasonable attention to it. [*Western Tiller.*

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.



THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,
Aug 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL FLORA;

OR, MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL BOTANY of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, with 52 PLATES.

Medical plants are compound Medicines, prepared by the hands of Nature, &c.—Med. Prine. 31.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M., PH. D.
Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transylv. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c.

FOR SALE BY
JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.
B. H. SMALL, 165 Chesnut street.
JOHN GRIGG, 9 North Fourth street.
E. LITTELL, 89 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 87 Market street.
JOSEPH McDOWELL, 25 Market street.
ELIJAH WEAVER, 5 North Front street.
TOWAR & HOGAN, 241 Market street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
Nov. 15—tf

THE LANCASTER STAGE,

FROM the Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, carries passengers from City to City, for $3. It has five changes of horses, goes in a day, and arrives at Lancaster about 5 o'clock, P. M. jan. 31—4t*

FRANKFORD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

A substantial double three story Stone House and Piazza, with a back building, 30 feet by 13, suitable for a Manufactory; situate on the highest and healthiest part of Frankford, adjoining the residence of Col. Burn.

The property will be sold low, clear of all incumbrances, and part only of the purchase money required. Possession may be had by the 1st of April. Inquire of

ADAM RAMAGE,
feb 7—3t Library street, Philadelphia.

THE MANAGERS

OF THE PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION STORE, No. 453 Market street, beg leave to inform the public that the said store is now open for the sale and exchange of manufactured articles, and for the reception of goods to be sold on moderate commissions. Manufacturers and others, who have large quantities of goods on hand, which they wish to turn into cash, may derive considerable advantages from this establishment, as it is located in a part of the city where business is rapidly increasing. Members of the said association can receive groceries and other goods in exchange for manufactured articles.

The constitution of the said association may be had at the store. feb. 7—3t*

NOTICE TO
JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.

THE EMPLOYERS OF CINCINNATI, Ohio, will employ from forty to fifty Journeymen, if application be made to the Committee, viz:

A. M'ALPIN.
C. LEYMAN.
R. & M. STEWART.
A. & G. ROGERS.

Cincinnati, January 20, 1829. feb. 7—3t

WANTED,

AT THE BRANDYWINE IRON WORKS, Chester county, Pa. THREE GOOD NAILERS. Apply at the Works. feb. 7—3t*

WASHINGTON BIRTH NIGHT BALL,

At the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

A. BONAFFON respectfully informs those Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of participating in the celebration of the occasion, that he will have a Subscription Ball on Monday, the 23d of February, inst.

The Grand Officers, according to their gentlemanly and liberal principles, having granted A. B. new decorations to the apartments, such as new curtains, new looking glasses, new lustres, and the gas establishment put in complete order, together with additional decorations by A. B. will contribute to make those apartments the most convenient and most splendid of any in this city.

Ladies desirous of attending the above Ball, will please to apply for tickets in person, or by notes, stating residence, No. of house and street. Gentlemen desirous of Ladies' Tickets, will have to give such reference as A. B. will require.

The Supping Room will be opened, and the apartments extra brilliantly illuminated with gas.

The Subscription List is now opened at the Hall.

Gentlemen's Tickets $3, and allowed two Ladies' Tickets. Tickets are now ready for delivery at the Hall. The Refreshment Room will be sumptuously provided.

F. Johnson and Band are engaged.

A Ball on the 4th of March next. feb. 7—3t

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,

No. 149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank,

HAVE received, by the ship ALEXANDER, from London, MINISTER'S latest Fashions.—They have also on hand super and extra super Ermine Cloths, Blue, Black, Brown, Citron and Green, together with an excellent assortment of Cassimeres, Fancy Silk, Silk Velvet and Valencia Vesting, which they will make up to order in the best manner, and most fashionable style. jan. 17—tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pommeraye's Lecteur Francais, Alliance Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to

Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.

Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1y

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next. No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 23—6m

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 27 to No. 56 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite H. Wade's Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

THE JACKSON WREATH;

OR, NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

CONTENTS.

Biography of General Jackson. By Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq.
Continuation. By Dr. M'Henry.
A Dirge to the Memory of Mrs. Jackson.

PLATES.

1. PORTRAIT of ANDREW JACKSON.
2. TITLE PAGE, containing the U. STATES ARMS.
3. The GOLDEN WREATH, (PRINTED IN GOLD.)
4. The BATTLE of NEW ORLEANS.
5. VIEW of THE HERMITAGE.
6. THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
7. JACKSON GRAND MARCH & QUICK STEP.
8. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just published, and for sale at the Franklin Engraving Office, No. 65 Arcade. JACOB MAAS.
feb. 14—tf

MRS. M'MICHAEL

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a boarding house, in Race street, fourth door from the N. E. corner of Fifth street, No. 161, where she will be happy to accommodate all those who will favour her with their patronage. nov. 17—tf

FOR SALE CHEAP,

At No. 186 North Second street.

A NUMBER of Gigs, Sulkeys and Dearborns. Also, a fine Bay Horse, perfectly sound in kind, will be disposed of with either of the above articles. jan. 24—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE at No. 68 CHESNUT STREET, a Narrative of the Proceedings of the Society of Friends, called Quakers, within the Quarterly Meeting for London and Middlesex, against THOMAS FOSTER, for openly professing their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity and Supremacy of God, the Father.

Also, an Appeal and Address to the Yearly Meeting of the Society, called Friends, held in London, together with a Sequel to the above Appeal, &c. &c. by THOMAS FOSTER, on his excommunication from said Meeting.

N. B. The above works afford a correct description of the State of Society in England, highly interesting to Friends of America. We here remind the reader that Thomas Foster, author of the foregoing works, was disowned "for openly professing their Primitive Doctrines concerning the Unity of God." As the Author is undoubtedly a man of talents, and of unexceptionable character, and strict veracity, his writings may therefore be depended on, and all who wish to obtain a correct account of the English Society, called Friends, from official accounts, concerning the principles and method of discipline, would do well to apply soon, as but a few copies have arrived. jan. 24—4t

THE TEETH.

Pressure and Tartar destroy the Teeth.

THE operation of Plugging with gold or silver, before the Teeth become tender, is truly important.

No pain is given in saving the Teeth, *if timely application be made.*

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the nearest to human Teeth of any yet discovered. Charges moderate—advise gratis. *Office*, No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth-ache, approved by the London Medical Society. jan. 24—3m

FURNITURE.

RICHARD POWELL,

No. 154 North Second street, above the sign of the Camel,

MAKES to order, and generally has on hand, a variety of good CABINET FURNITURE, at the most moderate prices. Dec. 27—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on the 19th inst. a Gold Double Cased Capped and Jewelled English Watch, Maker's Name, BENJAMIN WEBB, London, number not recollected; the outside case engraved; a Chrystal Seal with a Key at one end, moving on a swivel, attached by a black silk string to the Watch.

Any person who will deliver the said Watch to THOMAS PARKER, Watchmaker, No. 18 South Third street, shall receive the above reward.

1mo. 31—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 315 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 16 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS,

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 174 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post Office, and corner of Bunker's Alley.

JAMES M'CORMICK,

No. 391 North Second, above Green street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for their former patronage, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to supply *Boots, Gentlemen and Ladies' Shoes*, of the first quality and on moderate terms.

N. B. Orders from Country Storekeepers punctually attended to. Dec. 13—3m

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots, ...$3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ... 2 50
Youth and boys' boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Leading and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, morocco, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Tontine Coffee House, New York,

A HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS HANDSOME BUILDING is open on the European plan, where lodgings may be taken, and where meals are given at any time, at a minute's notice, from a bell of fare. One advantage in it is, that every person pays for precisely what he orders, and nothing more, and may live more or less expensively as he pleases.

The lodgings are extensive, and mostly single rooms, handsomely furnished, which are let at 37½ cents a day; a night's lodging the same. Those who visit New York, are invited to try this new establishment, a more particular description of which may be seen in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Building is well known as the former Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, near the new Exchange, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Dry Goods Auctions, and with the place for Public Sales in the street, in front.

New York, December 13, 1828—3m

A SITUATION WANTED.

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 19 Crown street. Nov. 25—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,

And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.

WATCHES,

JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Pinin WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 89 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.

Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

No. 276 Arch street, near Tenth.

STEPHEN CHARLES NEGUS informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Drug and Chemical Store, and offers for sale a stock of genuine and fresh Drugs and Medicines, with English Vegetable Extracts, and a variety of other articles, of the first quality. Gum Elastic Instruments, &c. &c.

All his medicines have been selected with great care, and are of the most approved kind, and the best quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be accurately and promptly attended to.

Medicine Chests, for Families, provided or replenished, at short notice.

Country Physicians supplied on reasonable terms.
feb. 7—tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN qualified to teach Mathematics, in addition to the more ordinary branches of an English Education, may hear of a situation as an assistant Teacher, by personal or written application, to WILLIAM COLTON,
No. 116 Green street, Philadelphia.

Unquestionable testimonials of moral character will be required. A person from the country would be preferred. To one desirous of acquiring a liberal profession, it will be found to be an advantageous opportunity, as every facility will be afforded for its accomplishment. The postage upon all written communications must be post paid.

One competent to teach the ordinary branches merely, may also hear of a situation as above. feb. 14—3t*

REMOVAL.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 6¼ cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (South side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's attention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 26—tf

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobbinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:

Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lutestring black Cravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Nap Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Palmerine and Batiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Accordine do. do. do.
Elastic Garters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do. do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Heskin Gloves, Men's, Boudard's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 plain Bobbinet,
4-4 figured do.
1 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-30 do. do.
Edged and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1½, 9, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Gensbane, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Gamlets, Pongee, for Hatters, Palm Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—tf

LEATHER STORE,

No. 15 DOCK STREET, a few doors above the Drawbridge.

WILLIAMS & HUTCHINSON keep constantly on hand, an assortment of finished LEATHER, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. Dec. 20—3m*

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